The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 16. MASSILLON, OHIO, OCTOBER 5, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1.496.

Massillon Time Tables.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD

North.	South.
No. 2 6 35 a. m	No. 5 6 35 a. m.
No. 4 3 37 p. m	No. 1 9 55 a. m
No. 6 arrives 6 25	No. 3 7 32 p. m
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 52 a. m
No. 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p. m
No. 8 5 30 p. m	No. 7 6 35 p. m
Local 8 35 a. m	Local 3 45 p. m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a. m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 05 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 13 p. m
No. 12	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p. m
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
No. 18	Daily	2 23 p. m
Local		12:00 p. m

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 9	Daily.	10 58
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	10 13 a. m.
No. 3	Daily	6 17 p. m
No. 13.	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 45 p. m
No. 17	Daily	5 49 p. m.
Local		8:20 a. m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President: C. Steese Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. L. HENRY NOLD,
Physician and Surgeon.
No. 96 West Tremont Street MASSILLON, O.
Office Hours—8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 2 p m., 7.30 to 9 p m.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours, 7 to 10 A. M.
1 to 3 P. M.
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Ullendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U S. Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

JOHN E. JOHNS,
—GENERAL—
Fire Insurance Agent,
No. 9 North Erie Street
MASSILLON, - - OHIO.
District Agent Northwestern Mutual Life.

Notice to Farmers.

I have in operation a first-class hydraulic CIDER PRESS, with all the latest improvements at my place on

South Erie street, below
Russell's Works,
MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

Call and see, as satisfaction will be guaranteed.

A. C. MARTIN.

OHIO NEWS.

Interesting Items Gathered From Buckeye Towns.

WASHINGTON C. H., October 3.—About three months ago a $250 horse belonging to Dr. J. L. Wortley was stolen. Oscar Arnett, the alleged thief, is under arrest at Columbia, Tenn.

Voted for Water Works.

LEBANON, October 3.—At a special election held on the question of building water works, there were 243 votes in the affirmative and 155 in the negative. Council may not take any action in the matter.

Speaker Carlisle's Opponent.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Sixth Kentucky District met in Balker Opera House, Bellevue yesterday afternoon and nominated Robert Hamilton, of Covington, to oppose Speaker Carlisle.

Three Burglars Bounced.

SIDNEY, October 3.—George Ross, a black man, was [illegible] here from New Carlisle, charged with being one of three burglars who stole over $500 worth of jewelry out of houses here during the fair last week. His two companions are in jail at Springfield and will be brought here. Their names are Henry Welch and S. Sullivan

Deacon Dick Smith Buys a Paper.

TOLEDO, October 3.—The morning Commercial of this city, was sold by the estate of the late [illegible] J. M. Comly to Richard Smith of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. The formal transfer will not be made until November 12. Mr. Smith will purchase a new press, new type and introduce many improvements. He will not leave his [illegible] paper but will place his son [illegible].

Attempted to Burn Out.

MANSFIELD, October 3.—Peter Ackerman, the crook, who attempted to snatch the watches from sleeping passengers on a B. & O. train March [illegible] and who has been confined in the county prison since then, made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt yesterday afternoon to escape from jail. He piled his bed clothes, bedstead and chairs in the corridor and set fire to them, hoping that in the confusion he could slip out unnoticed.

Reaper Works Started Up.

SPRINGFIELD, October 3.—The big whistle of the [illegible] East street Whitely Reaper Works, which are the largest agricultural works in the world, blew merrily yesterday morning as a signal for the beginning of the season's work. A large number of men went to work and the number will be increased largely as the season advances. There was great rejoicing in the city over the starting up of the works, as it means good times for Springfield.

A Baby to Prison With Its Mother.

COLUMBUS, October 3.—The Sheriff of Medina county yesterday wrote the Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, stating that he expected Mrs. Garrett, the woman convicted of murdering her two imbecile stepchildren, to be sentenced in a few days. He wished to know if he could bring with her to the prison her two-months-old baby. The Warden replied that he could, provided he agreed to come and take it away when it became necessary to separate mother and child.

Railroader Struck by Lightning.

SABINA, October 3.—Laverne Connor was struck by lightning here during a violent rain and thunder-storm, while elevating a red light at the Midland and C. & M. V. railroad crossing. The lightning struck the target and ran down the chain, extinguishing the light and hurling Connor several rods away into the ditch. He has partially recovered, but is thought to be seriously injured. A telegraph pole near the C. & M. V. depot was also struck soon after, and the switch-board in the office burned.

A Mayor Deposed.

RIPLEY, October 3.—The Council met in regular session to try Mayor Shaw on the charges filed against him. He was arraigned on a long list of charges, and the trial developed some peculiar features. One of the charges was that in a trial His Honor had sworn the witnesses in the case to answer unto a little pup that he had on his table. Last evening Council went into executive session, and in a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty, except as to one or two charges. Meanwhile Colonel Orange Edwards is acting as Mayor. A special election for Mayor has been ordered by Council and will be held on the 22d inst.

Wrangle Over the Clerkship.

FREMONT, October 3.—Fremont has two city clerks, and considerable interest is manifested in the outcome of the matter. Council held an election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Clerk Bauman. A number of ballots were taken but no one received a majority of the votes. On one of the ballots Louis Schloenbach received a plurality. Council adjourned until Wednesday night. There are eight councilmen. Mr. F. D. Queter received three votes and two other candidates two votes each, and one, one vote. City Solicitor Wilson decided that Queter, having received a plurality, was elected, citing a decision of the Supreme Court in a similar case at Urbana Queter gave bond, and was sworn in by Mayor Smith, and through his attorneys will endeavor to hold the clerkship, claiming that under the same ruling of the City Solicitor he was elected

LOST MONEY.

The Pittsburg Base Ball Club Minus $17,000.

PITTSBURG, October 3.—Al. Scandrett, secretary of the local base ball team, wore a very long face yesterday, as he talked of the financial condition of the club, which he declares is away behind this year. During the bad weather in the spring, the club lost at least $17,000 by postponed games, and at the very time Pittsburg was playing its strongest ball and enthusiasm was at its highest. Beyond the increase in salaries, Scandrett says that Smith will not cost as much as Dunlap, if any, at all. "Smith is a good player, but I can't reach Dunlap and shouldn't ask him [illegible] salary." Mr. Scandrett further intimated that the club officials are trying to secure Sharp, the left fielder of the Canton club. Manager Wright is also after Sharp, who is considered the best fielder in the Tri-state League and highly spoken of by Pete McShannic. The local officials are also urged to sign Johnson, the catcher.

Ohio Flashes.

Findlay has eleven glass factories.

There was a severe storm at Newark.

Hog cholera is prevalent in Preble county.

Findlay's new free mail delivery has six carriers.

Mrs. Francis Bittner, boots and shoes, Defiance, assigned.

The Miami county fair is holding its exhibition this week.

John M. Blue's saw mill at Quincy, burned; loss $1,000.

Ed. Guy and George Lawrence, at Piqua, arrested for burglary.

Henry Shaeffer, aged 18, left hand amputated in Dayton by a buzz saw.

A painter named Bogardus was killed at Cincinnati by an electric shock.

Residence of Thomas R. Lo[illegible], near Manchester, burned; loss $2,000.

Fifteen hundred men are at work this week in the Findlay glass works.

The safe in the office of Harris' Theater, at Cincinnati, was robbed of $357.

Miss Emma Falbert, West Elkton, committed to asylum. Crazy on religion.

The Ohio League tournament of shooters is holding a four days' session at Dayton.

$100,000 damage to white burley tobacco in Clermont and Brown counties by frost.

Mrs. Delia A. Taylor, an old resident of Fremont, died in the seventieth year of her age.

J. L. Sampson's residence, Middletown, burglarized of goods and twenty-five dollars in money.

Elegant mansion of 'Squire Thomas Colville, in Knox county, was destroyed by fire. Loss $[illegible].

Peter Purns, in Butler county, while [illegible] and was severely injured [illegible].

Mrs. [illegible] Osborn, wife of Hon. Cyrus V. [illegible] Commissioner, died at [illegible].

[illegible] receipts as Deputy Internal Revenue Collector at Middletown, for the month of September, were $81,[illegible].

Miss [illegible] living at Trautman [illegible] to consult a [illegible]. She has disappeared mysteriously.

[illegible], a young freshman of Wittenberg College, Springfield, died. His [illegible].

Rev. [illegible] Ritter, of Wheelersburg, has been convicted in the Common Pleas Court of [illegible] of criminal slander.

Aaron Susan is in jail at Newark for signing the name of Asa Ward to an order for $2[illegible]. Susan has been guilty of like offenses before.

The corn drying establishment of W. H. Henders & Co., at West Newton, burned; 150 men thrown out of work. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $[illegible].

John Wimough, Jr., of Circleville, accidentally discharged a revolver into the abdomen of his friend, Wm. R. Snyder, inflicting a fatal wound.

Mr. Benjamin Brown, of Columbus, has purchased the Chestnut street opera house and Hotel Martin, Lancaster. Price, $30,000, cost four years ago, $75,000.

Lewis [illegible], aged 16, was caught by his clothes in the piston rod and drawn into the machinery of John Stengle's furniture factory, at Dayton, and killed instantly.

Farm-house of William McClure, near Sidney, burned. Loss $900.

Mrs. Theodore Marshal, an old resident of Germantown, dropped dead.

Akron's first electric street car has been set in motion and works satisfactorily.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons met yesterday at Springfield in yearly session.

Charles Morris was arrested at Cincinnati for robbing his room mate of twenty-five dollars.

Abel Nanneth, aged seventy-five, fell out of an apple tree near Tiffin, and was seriously injured.

Wharton, Wyandot county, has thirty-three cases of typhoid fever. Four deaths have occurred.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Master Masons has closed its annual communication at Springfield.

The body of Charles S. Rock, a prominent young man of Akron, was taken to Buffalo, N. Y., and cremated.

The house of Matthew Wagner, a Pickaway county farmer, was burglarized of a package of money containing $187.

Lewis Place, a well known farmer residing near Wapakoneta, was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed in a runaway.

The Daily Telegram is the name of a new daily newspaper at Akron, is independent in politics. M. J. H. Frederick is the editor.

Robert M. Stewart, who was killed on the L. C. & D. Railroad, was buried from the Blue Ball Presbyterian Church yesterday near Monroe.

Five hundred petitioners signed a memorial asking the Town Council of Hillsboro to repeal the local option ordinance of that place.

Two men giving their names as Charles Anderson and Charles Richards were arrested at Sandusky for the theft of silk umbrellas from Goosman's furnishing house. Their satchels contained a fine outfit of gambling devices.

CONGRESS

Still Harping on the Country's Daughter.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Among the bills passed in the House were Senate bill for the establishment of the Lincoln Land District of New Mexico, and Senate bill granting the right of way to the Pensacola and Memphis Railroad Company through the public lands of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, and through the Naval and Military reservations near Pensacola.

Mr. Burns, of Missouri, presented the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill.

The proposition to extend the laws over the public land strip provoked discussion.

THE SENATE

The features of the Senate proceedings yesterday were the report of the Republican tariff bill and the discussion of the Benet circular.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill supplementary to the act approved February 3, 1887, fixing a day for the meeting of the electors of President and Vice President

SENATE SUBSTITUTE

OF REPUBLICANS FOR THE MILLS BILL OF THE DEMOCRATS,

Reported by Mr. Allison—Said to Reduce the Tariff Seventy-four Millions—The Reduction Divided About Equally Between Customs Duties and Internal Revenue Taxes—A Complete Summary of the Proposed Measure.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Allison, from the committee on finance, reported back the House tariff bill, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. It was placed on the calendar and ordered to be printed. He said that the majority and minority reports, to accompany the bill, would be filed to-day or Friday, and gave notice that he would call up the bill for consideration on Monday next.

The Senate Finance Committee's substitute for the Mills tariff bill embodies an entire revision of the tariff schedules and the administrative features of the present law, proposing the re-enactment of all such features as in the opinion of the majority of the committee ought not to be changed.

The following synopsis contains all the changes, as compared with the present law, the rates by the present law being given in parenthesis with each item (except when the article is not enumerated in the existing law). The following are the

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

Acorns, raw, dried or undried; baryta, sulphate of, or barytes unmanufactured; beeswax, books and pamphlets, printed exclusively in languages other than English; braids, plaits, flats, laces, etc., for ornamenting hats; bristles, raw or unmanufactured; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible; chicory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground, coal stack or culm; coal tar, crude; curling stone handles, currants, zante or other dried, dandelion roots, raw, dried or undried, but unground; eggs and yolks; feathers and downs of all kinds, crude and unmanufactured; jute; jute butts; manilla; ramie; sisal grass; sunn.

All other textile grasses of fibrous substances, unmanufactured or undressed; floor matting known as Chinese matting; grease and oils, such as are commonly used in soap making or mine drawing, etc.; human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn, mineral waters, not especially enumerated, molasses testing not above 56 degrees; olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes; nut oil or oil of nut; opium, crude or unmanufactured for smoking; potash, crude carbonate; potash caustic or hydrate; potash, nitrate of, or salt petre, potash, sulphate of, potash, chlorate of; rags, all not enumerated; hemp seed; rape seed; sponges; sand; tars and pitch of wood; turpentine.

Fresh fish remains on the free list, but with the following important reservation: "Except when frozen or packed in ice or otherwise prepared by any process for preservation." Fish covered by this exception are classed with other foreign caught preserved fish at one-half cent a pound, as in the present law.

SCHEDULES.

Wool and manufacturers of wool (the classification of wools is that of the present law)—wools of the first and second class and all hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals 11 cents per pound (10 to 30c); wools of the third class, exceeding in value twelve cents per pound, six cents per pound, (5c); top slubbing and all other wastes, composed wholly or in part of wool or worsted, 30 cents per pound; all wools and hair of the alpaca goat or other animals, which have been advanced by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially enumerated or provided for in this act: woolen cloths and shawls, and all manufactures of wool not enumerated, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound, 35c per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per cent. ad valorem (35 cents and 35 and 40 per cent.); above forty cents and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, 35 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem (35 and 40 cents and 35 and 40 per cent.); above sixty cents per pound, 40 cents per pounds and 40 per cent. ad valorem, flannels, blankets, hats, etc., valued at above 60c per pound, 40c per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem (21 cents and 35 per cent., and 35 cents and 40 per cent.), women's and children's dress goods, Italian cloths and made part of wool and valued at not exceeding fifteen cents per square yard, 6c per square yard, 40 per cent. ad valorem (5c and 35 per cent.) containing an admixture of silk, and in which silk is not the component material of chief value, and not otherwise provided. 11c per square yard, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem (5c and 35 per cent and 7c and 40 per cent according to value) provided that all goods of the character enumerated or described in this paragraph, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, shall pay a duty of 40 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem (35c and 40 per cent); women's and children's dress goods, Italian cloths and composed wholly of wool and 11c per square yard, at 40 per cent ad valorem ([illegible] and [illegible] per cent) all such goods with selvages made wholly or in part of other materials, and such goods in which threads made wholly or in part of other materials, have been introduced for the purpose of changing the classification for duty, 11c per square yard and 40 per cent ad valorem ([illegible] and 40 per cent), [illegible] all such goods going over [illegible] square yard, shall pay a duty of [illegible] per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem.

Clothing ready made not enumerated, all goods made on knitting frames, and all pile fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, 40c per pound and [illegible] per cent. ad valorem (40 and 35 per cent.) cloaks, dolmans, jackets, etc., except knit goods (composed wholly or in part of wool), made up wholly or in part 4[illegible] per pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem (40 and 40 per cent.), endless belts or felts for printing machines, 20c per pound and [illegible] per cent. ad valorem (20c and 30 per cent.)

SCHEDULE E.

Sugar—All sugars not above thirteen Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice melada, concentrated melada, concrete or concentrated molasses, testing by polariscope, not above 75 degrees 7-10c per pound (now 1 40-100c); and for every additional degree shown by polariscope, 2-100c additional (now 4-100c); all sugars above number sixteen, 1¼c (now 2 71-100c), all sugar above number sixteen and not above number twenty, 1⅝c (now 3c); all sugars above number twenty, 2c (now 3½); molasses testing above 56 degrees 4c per gallon (now 8); sugar candy and all confectionery, including chocolate confectionery, made wholly or in part sugar, valued at 12c or less a pound and on sugars, after being refined, when tinctured, colored or in any way adulterated, 5c per pound (now 5c and 10c); glucose or grape sugar, ¾c (20 per cent. ad valorem).

SCHEDULE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue section of the bill, so far as it relates to tobacco, provides that after the first of February, 1889, manufacturers of cigars shall pay a special tax of $3 annually. The tax on cigars, cheroots and on all cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, which shall be manufactured or sold after that date, shall be $1.50 per thousand on cigarettes, weighing less than three pounds to the thousand 50 cents per thousand, and said tax shall be paid by the manufacturer.

It repeals all laws restricting the disposition of tobacco by farmers and producers, and all laws imposing taxes on manufactured tobacco and snuff, and the special taxes required by law to be paid by manufacturers of and dealers in leaf tobacco, retail dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars, and manufacturers of snuff

It provides for a rebate on all original and unbroken packages held by manufacturers or dealers at the time the repeal goes into effect (February 1, 1889). It also repeals all laws limiting, restricting or regulating the manufacture, sale or exportation of tobacco or snuff.

Alcohol to be used in the industrial arts is relieved from the payment of an internal revenue tax, provision is made for bonded alcohol warehouses, and safe guards are provided against fraud.

There is a prohibition against the use of any distilled spirits upon which the internal revenue tax has not been paid in the manufacture of tinctures, proprietary articles, wines, liquors, cordials, bitters or other alcoholic compounds which are used or sold as beverages.

SCHEDULE C.

Metals—Round and square iron not less than ¾ inch, nine-tenths cents per pound (now 1c), flats less than 1 inch wide or less than ⅜ inch thick, round iron less than ¾ inch and not less than 7-16 in diameter and square iron less than ¾ inch square 1c (now 1 1-10c); round iron in coils and rods less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated 1 1-10c (now 1c); cast iron vessels, plates, hand irons, sad irons, etc., not specially enumerated, 1 2-100c per pound (now 1¼c); castings of malleable iron unenumerated, 1¾c (now 2c); iron or steel anchors, wrought iron for ships, for gongs of iron and steel weighing 25 pounds or more, 1 8-10c (now 2c); axes 2c (now 2½c); blacksmiths' hammers, 2¾c (now 2½c); beams, grinders and building forms, 1 1-10c (now 1¼c.

Boiler or other plate iron or steel (except saw plates), not thinner than number ten, wire gauged valued at 2c per pound or less, 1c per pound; above 2c, and not above three, 1 2-10c; above three and not above four, 1 6-10c; above four and not above seven, 2c; above seven and not above ten, 2 8-10; above ten and not above thirteen, 3½c; above thirteen, 45 per cent. ad valorem (now all 1¼); provided, that all plate iron or steel thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel plates.

Boiler and other tubes, 2½c per pound (now 3c and 2½c), bolts 2¼c, (now 2½c); chains, not less than ⅞ inches in diameter, 1 6-10c; between ¾ and ⅜c, 1 8-10c; less than ⅜, 3c, (now 1¾, 2 and 2½c); forgings of iron and steel, not specially enumerated 2 3, 10c, (now 2½c); hoop or band iron between numbers 10 and 20, 1 1-10c, per pound, (now 1 2 10c, thinner than No. 20, 1 3 10, (now 1 4 10c); provided that hoop or band iron or steel ties shall pay 2-10c per pound more than the duty imposed on the hoop from which it is made.

Nails—Cut, 1c per pound (now 1¼); wire nails longer than 2 inches and above, 12, 2c pound (now 4); between 1 and 2 inches, 2½ (now 4); railway bars of iron and steel, and made in part of iron and steel, T rails and punched iron or steel, flat rails, 7 1-10c per pound (now ranging from $17 per ton to $ 1-10c per pound), railway fish plates 1c per pound (now 1½), sheet iron and steel thinner than No. 20, 1 5-10c pound (now 30 per cent. advalorem); spikes, nuts, washers and horse shoes 1 8-10c pound (now 2c); cogged ingots, blooms and blanks for wheels 1¾c (now 2c)

The classification of wire rods is changed as follows. A duty of 6-10 per pound is imposed on all sizes not smaller than No. 6 and valued at 3c or less per pound, and on iron or steel flat with ribs for fencing valued at 3c or less. On all sizes of iron and steel wire, the duty is reduced ¼c per pound, except where it is smaller than No. 6, where the duty is unchanged. It is also provided that wire valued at more than 10c a pound shall pay a duty of not less than 45 per cent ad valorem. [illegible] between 9 and 14 inches $1.50 per [illegible] over 14 inches, $2 (now $1.60 and $[illegible]).

In steel ingots, blooms and slabs, billets, saw plates, plates, shafts [illegible] and forgings, the classification, which [illegible] at values of [illegible] per pound [illegible] ranging from [illegible] per [illegible] 3¼c per pound, is changed [illegible] of one cent per pound [illegible] rates are proposed

Valued at one cent per pound or less, five-tenths of one cent per pound; between one cent and one and four-tenths cents, six-tenths of one cent per pound; between one and four-tenths cents and one and eight-tenths cents, [illegible] of one cent per pound; [illegible] tenths cents and two and two-tenths cents, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; between two and two-tenths cents and three cents, one and two-tenths cents per pound, between three cents and four cents, one and six-tenths cents per pound, between four cents and seven cents, two cents per pound; between seven cents and ten cents, two and eight-tenths cents per pound; between ten cents and thirteen cents, 45 per cent ad valorem. Cross-cut saws, six cents per linear foot, milpit and drag saws not over nine inches wide 8 cents; over nine inches 13c (now 8, 10 and 15c).

Copper ores 1¼c pound (now 2½); old copper for remanufacture and composition metal 1⅜c (now 3); copper, plates, ingots and other forms not enumerated, 2c (now 4 cents).

According to the estimates made by the committee, the bill provides for a total reduction of about $75,000,000, made up approximately as follows: Sugar $27,750,000; free list $6,500,000; tobacco (internal revenue) $24,500,000; alcohol in the arts $7,000,000; other reductions in customs, $8,000,000.

Saloonist Sent to Workhouse.

ALLIANCE, October 4.—In the Mayor's court, Robert Joyce was found guilty of violating the prohibitory ordinance and fined $200 and costs, and to stand committed to the Cleveland work-house until paid

Railroad Suit Transferred to Federal Court.

YOUNGSTOWN, October 4.—The New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company caused to be transferred from the Common Pleas court here to the Federal Court in Cleveland, cases begun against it at different times for damages for personal injuries. In its application for removal, the railroad company alleges that on account of local prejudice it would not be able to obtain justice here.

Little Miami Accident.

LOVELAND, October 4.—A large force of section men went up to Butterworth's station and cleared away the effects of the storm. There were sixteen trees in all blown upon the railroad. Both lines of telegraph wires, with poles, were buried under the debris. The place where the Cincinnati express struck the trees showed it to be the luckiest bad luck the Little Miami has had for a long time, and no doubt many of the passengers owe their escape to brave "Pat" Golden, and their thanks were substantially expressed by taking up a collection of fifty dollars on the train, ten dollars of which was handed to Mull, the fireman, and forty dollars was sent to injured Engineer Pat Golden at his home, at Xenia. Mull, the fireman, has fully recovered from his rough experience, and went out on his regular run. An examination of the engineer's injuries was made at Xenia and it was found that besides a broken arm and fractured skull, he had suffered a severe wrenching of the back, and perhaps internal injuries, and his recovery will depend upon a strong constitution and an evasion of blood poisoning.

All Three Escaped.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Three prisoners escaped from the pen in the General Sessions court yesterday while awaiting their turn to plead. They were John Kenny, indicted for murder in the first degree; Henry Hardy, bank robbery, and William Cunningham, accused of assault. Cunningham was recaptured.

Attorney Goodman's Flight.

NEW YORK, October 3.—James H. Goodman, a lawyer, has fled from the wrath of people whom he has victimized and is supposed to be in Canada. The total of his stealings, as far as known, foots up $23,700, taken from women and orphans. Goodman, among other things, stole $10,000 from his wife. He also got money from orphans and widows by swindling them out of life insurance policies.

Charged With Incest.

NATRONA, PA., October 3.—'Squire Drury, of this place, committed Samuel Jones, charged with the heinous crime of incest upon his daughter, Mary, aged fifteen years. The girl is in a very delicate condition, and is being cared for by friends. She testified at the preliminary hearing that she had been forced by her father, and had never known another but him. Jones is considered by many to be of weak mind, and it is to be hoped for the sake of paternal love and innocent childhood that such is the case. Great indignation is expressed by all.

Heroic Nine-year-old Girl.

PARSONS, KAS, October 3.—Georgia, the nine-year-old daughter of G. T. Williams, of this city, saved the life of her baby brother by her remarkable nerve and presence of mind. During the temporary absence of her parents, a burning lamp fell into the crib upon the sleeping child, and Georgia, the only one present, instantly secured a blanket from an adjoining room, pulled the baby from the blazing crib, and smothered the fire out of its clothes. She carried it into the yard, and then turned her attention to the fire inside the room, and beat it out with a piece of carpet. The girl and baby were not seriously burned.

BANK BURSTED.

Traders' Bank in Chicago Shuts Up—Liabilities $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, October 3.—Hiram McChesney was appointed receiver of the Traders' Bank, corner of Madison and LaSalle streets yesterday morning, by Judge Shepard, under a petition filed by Thomas P. Tollman, the cashier. Mr. McChesney gave a bond for $500,000, and was ordered to take charge of all the effects that belong to the bank or are held by it in trust. The news was received with a great deal of surprise and floated around with the usual swiftness of a rumor among the lawyers and caused more than one or two to excuse himself from a case and hurry around to protect clients who were the bank's creditors. The [illegible] of $1,000,000. Mr. Tollman says that the bank, which is a private one, has done a general banking business; that Joseph O. Rutter has been president and the partnership for ten years. The capital stock is $200,000, divided into two thousand shares, of which Mr. Rutter holds [illegible] and Mr. Tollman five hundred. There were no other shareholders.

Refused a Shave—Wants $5,000.

ANDERSON, IND., October 3.—A five-thousand dollar damage suit, under the civil rights act, has been instituted by William Harrison, colored, who was refused a shave Saturday at Barney Woods' barber shop, on Main street. Woods, his partner, who is colored, claimed that to shave negroes drove away the white trade from a shop.

PROTECTION.

As Expounded and Defended, at the Georgia Chautauqua,

BY WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR., OF OHIO.

A Verbatim Report of the Best Tariff Speech of the Campaign—Facts That Can Not Be Denied and Arguments That Appeal to All Candid Men—The South Gets a Protectionist Speech Worthy of Henry Clay or Alexander H. Stephens.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I make my acknowledgments to the Piedmont society for the courtesy and cordiality of the invitation which has given me the opportunity to [illegible] the first time an assemblage of the citizens of [illegible].

I have come upon the [illegible] of the committee to address you upon a public question of great national import which concerns not only the prosperity of one section, but of all sections of our common country and which is of commanding interest to every one of our people. It is no new subject I propose to consider. It is as old as government in the nation. Taxation, with few exceptions, has been the chief and absorbing issue for more than a century of the republic.

AMERICAN [illegible] OF TAXATION

The government was scarcely launched before its discussion commanded the best thought of the statesmen of that period in varying degrees it has been [illegible] ever since. The [illegible] have an interest now which they had not possessed before. Public thought is [illegible]. The citizen is investigating for himself [illegible] discussion and thought [illegible] the two conflicting theories are the [illegible] the present state of [illegible] is the condition of our [illegible]. How are taxes to be raised to support the government, and by what methods [illegible] be levied and collected as to bear [illegible] upon the people, and at the same time [illegible] rather than retard national prosperity [illegible] is the scope of the theme which I propose to discuss [illegible].

There are some things [illegible] which all men accord and which [illegible] no argument [illegible] facts. [illegible] the United States must have sufficient means to [illegible] its expenses and maturing obligations. [illegible] the United States is a political [illegible] without assets, [illegible] except what it [illegible] taxes. [illegible] its people. It must [illegible] actual [illegible] by all the [illegible] be [illegible] system [illegible] expenses [illegible] the people [illegible] ments [illegible] share of [illegible] government [illegible].

THE [illegible] SYSTEM MEANS THE LARGEST [illegible] DUTY

It requires [illegible] meet the [illegible] and [illegible] that the [illegible] shall be raised from customs duties. Up to this point there is substantial agreement, and here divided [illegible] and I believe honestly divided [illegible] and the [illegible].

Free [illegible] the [illegible] with the other [illegible] in the United States [illegible] and that [illegible] as have [illegible] the largest [illegible]. And this is a [illegible] find a foreign [illegible] the people of this country require [illegible] of necessity they must import, any duty, however low, indeed the very minimum, will produce a revenue for inasmuch as there is no home produced article to contend for any part of the home market importation will go on unchecked and the revenue derived therefrom will be limited only by the extent of the importations influenced by the necessities of our people and their capacity to buy. An illustration familiar to all of you are the products of tea and coffee. Neither of these great staple articles is produced in the United States. The demands of our people for the products, and they extend to every home and fireside in the land, are supplied from abroad. Now, any tax thereon, however slight and insignificant, would produce a very considerable revenue to the government; and this illustrates what is commonly understood as a "revenue tariff."

If, however, the duty is levied upon the foreign competing product it is made so low, having revenue only in view, that its effect is to destroy home competition and [illegible] the revenue therefrom by increasing importations.

The Hon. J. Randolph [illegible] of Virginia, an eminent lawyer and experienced statesman, in a speech delivered in the house of representatives, May 18, 1878, defined a revenue duty as follows:

"Therefore, as no higher duty ought to be laid than is needed to raise the requisite revenue on any particular article, it follows that the true revenue duty is the lowest duty which will bring the required revenue."

This definition is a fair and frank one, and I accept it. A revenue tariff is, therefore, such a one as will produce the largest revenue from the lowest duty. The lowest rate of duty will encourage importations, diminish home production, and inevitably increase the revenue, it will of necessity check competition at home and send our merchants abroad to buy; it affords no protection, not even incidental, for the very instant you discover that such duty favors the home producer, that instant you discover that importations and revenue are checked, and that our own producers are able to control the home market, or a part of it. Then at once the advocate of a revenue tariff reduces the duty, brings it down to the true revenue standard; for it must not be overlooked, according to that free trade maxim, "where protection begins revenue ends," and the question of revenue is always controlling. A revenue tariff is inconsistent with protection; it is intended for a wholly different purpose. It loses its force and character as a genuine revenue tariff when it becomes to any extent protective. It has but one object. It can have but one effect—that of opening our markets to the foreign producer—impoverishing the home producer and enriching his foreign rival.

England is more nearly a free trade country than any other, and her system of taxation furnishes an unmistakable example of the practice and principle of a revenue tariff. Her import duties are imposed almost exclusively upon articles which cannot be produced by her own people upon her own soil. Tobacco, snuff, cigars, chicory, cocoa, figs, raisins, rum, brandy, wine, tea and coffee, these are the articles from which her customs revenue is derived—articles not in the main produced in England but which must be supplied from abroad, while practically all competing products of foreign make and production are admitted through her custom houses free of duty.

HOW THE TARIFF FOR REVENUE WORKS IN GREAT BRITAIN

A brief statement of the dutiable imports of Great Britain will not be without interest. [illegible] that her duties are more largely imposed upon [illegible] American production than upon any others. The duty upon tobacco [illegible] from 84 to 92 cents per pound for the raw or unmanufactured article, and if manufactured it pays a duty of from [illegible] per pound. The manufactured [illegible] 2 [illegible] a pound greater than the raw product, which, with all of England's [illegible] free trade is intended as a [illegible] in the manipulation of tobacco [illegible] America [illegible]. The ad valorem [illegible] nearly 2[illegible] per pound [illegible] 000,000 of our [illegible]. The duty on tea is [illegible] American [illegible] every [illegible] this source is [illegible] a duty on [illegible] cents [illegible] pared [illegible] a duty [illegible] which [illegible] facture [illegible] but [illegible] it [illegible] ton [illegible].

Besides these articles [illegible] about [illegible] a hundred [illegible] of American production, patent [illegible] are [illegible]. How [illegible] Britain [illegible] are taxed [illegible].

[illegible] which [illegible] the United States [illegible] the sake [illegible] the [illegible]. It is not [illegible] approach [illegible] the [illegible] stowal of British commendation [illegible] take in that [illegible] every [illegible] free trade list of competing foreign [illegible] every reduction of duty upon such products is hailed as a vindication of Cobden and a beneficence to British interests. It is in vain for the British statesmen to assure us that their system is best for us. We are not accustomed to look to our commercial rivals for disinterested favors. "It is folly," said Washington in his farewell address, "in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; but it must pay, with a portion of its independence, for whatever it may accept under that character. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, and which a just pride ought to discard." We are not, Mr. President, insensible to the good opinion of mankind and of the English-speaking race, but when it is to be had only at the expense of our industrial independence, at the sacrifice of the dignity and independence of labor and the destruction of national prosperity, we must regard it with extreme suspicion and turn from it as the eulogy of selfish interest and the commendation of interested greed.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM AND HOW IT WORKS.

The other theory of taxation, and one which I believe to be essential to American development and national prosperity, is based upon an exactly opposite principle. It permits all articles of foreign production, whether of the field, the factory, or the mine, except luxuries only, which we can not produce in the United States to enter our ports free and unburdened by custom house exactions. The duty is to be imposed upon the foreign competing product—that is, the product which, if brought into this country, would contend with the products of our own soil, our own labor, and our own factories, in our markets. Under this system if the foreign producer would enter our market with a competing product he must contribute something for the privilege which he is to enjoy, and this something, in the form of duties, goes into the treasury, furnishing revenue to the government; and these duties operate to protect the joint product of labor and capital against a foreign product.

This mode of levying duties answers a double purpose. It produces revenue to the government, and at the same time fosters and encourages the occupations of our own people, promotes industrial development, opens up new mines, builds new factories, and sustains those already established, which in turn furnish employment to labor at fair and remunerative wages. A revenue tariff accomplishes but a single purpose—that of raising revenue; it has no other mission, while a protective tariff accomplishes this and more—it brings revenue to the American treasury and discriminates in favor of the American citizen. A revenue tariff invites the product of foreign labor and foreign capital to occupy our markets [illegible] in competition with the product of our own labor and capital. A protective [illegible] the product of foreign labor [illegible] which are necessary to the [illegible] which we cannot produce in the United States to occupy our markets and [illegible] to the people, but insists that every [illegible] which is produced at home, or [illegible] fully, in quantities capable of supplying the domestic consumption, shall, when [illegible] to maintain suitable rewards to [illegible] shall not be so high [illegible] but at such a rate as will [illegible] the necessary revenue and at the same time [illegible] encourage American [illegible] producers [illegible] the citizens of the United [illegible] market [illegible] must pay for the [illegible] shall not [illegible] competition with [illegible] shall be [illegible] extent as to fully [illegible].

[illegible] ALEXANDER H. [illegible] A PROTECTIONIST

[illegible]

[illegible] way to raise revenue is by duties [illegible] at less heavily on the [illegible] that is what we [illegible] imports [illegible] make foreign products pay for the use of your markets, and in that [illegible] naturally and properly give aid and protection to American [illegible]. It is not true as a [illegible] that the consumer pays all [illegible] commodities brought [illegible]. This is a question that [illegible] where the [illegible] partly [illegible] revenue by [illegible] objects [illegible] constitution of 1787 [illegible] by excise and stamp [illegible] not favored by the [illegible] in times of peace. I speak [illegible] it was looked upon [illegible]. There was never [illegible] stamp

[illegible] THE BURDENS OF IMPORT [illegible] FALL.

It is alleged as a serious objection to protective duties that the tax, whatever it may be, increases the cost of the foreign as well as the domestic products to the extent of such tax or duty, and that it is wholly paid by the consumer. This objection would be worthy of serious consideration if it were true, but as has been demonstrated over and over again, it is without foundation in fact. Wherever the foreign product has successful competition at home the duty is rarely paid by the consumer. It is paid from the profits of the manufacturer, or divided between him and the merchant or the importer, and diminishes their profits to that extent [illegible] duty or no duty, without home competition the consumer would fare worse than he fares now. There is not in the long line of staple products consumed by the people a single one which has not been cheapened by competition at home, made possible by protective duties. There is not an article that enters into the every day uses of the family which is produced in the United States that has not been made cheaper and more accessible as the result of home production and development which was to be secured only by the sturdy maintenance of the protective system. While this is true of protective tariffs, exactly the opposite is true of revenue tariffs. They are always paid by the consumer. A duty put upon a foreign product the like of which is not produced at home and which enters our markets free from home competition, the cost to the American consumer is exactly the foreign cost with the duty added, whatever that may be, much or little. Supposing, for example, there was a tax upon tea and coffee. There being no production of these articles in the United States, and therefore no competition here, the cost to the American public would be the cost abroad, and the duty added. We imported last year 526,489,000 pounds of coffee. A duty of 10 cents a pound would have produced to the government over $12,000,000, which would have been paid by the 12,000,000 families of this country, consumers of this article. Eighty seven million five hundred and eighty-four thousand pounds of tea were imported last year. At 10 cents a pound $8,000,000 and upwards would have gone into the treasury, every dollar of which would have been paid by our own people. Take sugar, as another example. We produced last year in this country about 8 per cent of what our people consumed. The duty collected from imported sugar amounted to $58,000,000. The domestic production was so inconsiderable as compared with the domestic consumption as to have had little, if any, appreciable effect upon the price to the consumer, and therefore this sum was almost wholly paid by our own citizens, and the cost of sugar, to the American consumer, because of the inadequate home supply, is practically the foreign price, duty added, the domestic production being so small contrasted with the domestic demand that it in no wise controlled or influenced the price.

The price to us is fixed by the 92 per cent. which comes from abroad plus the amount of the duty collected at the custom house. It would have been otherwise if the bulk of our consumption was produced at home. If you take any American production which is large enough to supply the domestic demand, the effect is different. Then the foreign production must undersell the home production in order to get a foothold in this market, and therefore the foreign producer is willing [illegible] the whole duty, or a considerable part of it, consenting to less profits for the sake of [illegible] his [illegible] with the hope [illegible] home competition. The [illegible] money [illegible] government needs we should have [illegible] concern of the industrial interests of [illegible] we represent [illegible] discarding every other [illegible] shall adjust our duties upon the [illegible] principle to secure revenue, and revenue [illegible] must be raised and in raising [illegible] mindful of the interests of [illegible] people. The tariff reformer [illegible] interest but our [illegible] any patriotic citizen [illegible] tariff to a protective tariff? [illegible] that will be the [illegible] should not [illegible] which competes with [illegible] domestic [illegible] against the foreign, rather than [illegible] our markets [illegible].

[illegible] ILLUSTRATED

The protective [illegible]. The [illegible] why the American [illegible] should [illegible]. We have [illegible]. We [illegible] cost of capital [illegible] from soil [illegible] foreign [illegible]. The foreign producer has [illegible] country. Whatever [illegible] against [illegible] in common with [illegible]. He [illegible]. He is exempt from all exactions in every part of the republic. We can make no requisition upon him, either in peace or in war. The mode of reaching him is through the product he would send to our markets. We can demand of him that his merchandise shall make contribution to our treasury if he would enjoy the use of our markets. We can make him serve us in no other way.

In the case of a revenue tariff, as I have pointed out, his product never bears the burden. Whatever we put upon it is borne by our own people, and in no wise shared by him. This principle of caring for our own is founded upon the highest authority, human and divine. It commences with the family, extends up through the community to the state, and at last to the nation. There is no city in the country in any section that does not invoke this principle in the administration of municipal government for the protection and encouragement of its own citizens.

The itinerant vender is taxed in every city of the land. If he would expose his wares upon the streets of Atlanta at public auction I doubt not the city government compels him to pay a tax for the privilege of doing it, and that tax is added to the ordinary revenues of the city to assist in meeting its obligations. Now, why is this done? Upon exactly the same principle that we tax the foreign competing product under system of protection. It is done to protect and defend the resident merchants of your city, who are with you always, within your jurisdiction, subject to your laws, contributing to the wealth and progress of your city, paying taxes to adorn and beautify it, paying taxes to support your public schools and make public improvements. The itinerant vender has no such relation to your community. He is no part of your political organism. He comes and goes, he is not a taxpayer, he shares in none of the burdens of your people, he is a free trader, who looks upon your market as much his and as open to him as to your own tradespeople. Your city government taxes him to diminish the burdens borne by your own citizens. This is protection, simple and pure, and is the exact character of that which we would apply to foreign nations seeking our markets. Our fathers recognized this principle. It was emphasized in the second act ever passed by the congress of the United States. The ringing words of that declaration for industrial independence I wish might find a lodgment in every American heart.

"Whereas it is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the nation, and for the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be levied on imported goods, wares and merchandise."

A more positive declaration in favor of the protective system it would be difficult to find language to express. This was the first important legislative declaration under the federal constitution. The only other law that preceded it was that of fixing the oath of office of certain federal officials. It was made even before Washington was inaugurated. It subsequently received his sanction, and it is a fact not without significance that his approval was given to it on a day memorable in American history, July 4, 1789. It had the approval of James Madison, Rufus King, Roger Sherman, Trumbull, Lee and a host of other leading men from all parts of the Union.

THE TEACHINGS OF OUR HISTORY.

Additional tariff legislation was had in 1790. Some of the states were [illegible]. The journal of the house of representatives [illegible] the fact that of the 39 votes given [illegible] the bill, 20 were from the southern states, 14 from the middle states, and 5 from the New England states. Of the 13 votes against it, 9 were from the New England states, 3 from the southern states, and 1 from the middle states. It will thus be seen that we are largely indebted to the south for the inauguration and establishment of the protective system in the United States, which has for the most part governed our [illegible] since the formation of the government for nearly 100 years of our national life [illegible] in its fullness has been [illegible] whenever recognized it has been accompanied by commercial and industrial development, stimulating new enterprises, and securing prosperity to the masses without a parallel in the world's annals.

The revenue tariff periods of our history have been periods of great financial revulsions and industrial decadence, want and poverty among the people, private enterprises checked, and public works retarded. From 1833 to 1842 under the low tariff legislation then prevailing business was at a standstill, and our merchants and traders were bankrupted, our industries were paralyzed, our labor remained idle, and our capital was unemployed. Foreign products crowded our markets, destroyed domestic competition, and, as invariably follows, the prices of those products to consumers were appreciably raised. It is an instructive fact that every panic this country has experienced has been preceded by enormous importations. From 1846 to 1860 a similar situation was presented under the low tariff of that period.

Contrast this period with the period from 1860 to 1880, the former under a revenue tariff, the latter under a protective tariff. In 1850 we had [illegible] acres of improved land, while in 1880 we had 287,000,000, an increase of [illegible] per cent. In 1850 our farms were valued at [illegible]. In 1880 the value had [illegible] to [illegible], an increase of over 300 per cent. In 1850 we raised [illegible] bushels of wheat; in 1880 [illegible]. In 1850 we raised 838,000,000 bushels of corn; in 1880 1,[illegible] bushels. In 1850 we produced 5,000,000 bales of cotton, in 1880 7,000,000 bales, an increase of 40 per cent. In 1860 we manufactured cotton goods to the value of $115,681,774; in 1880 the value reached $211,000,000, an increase of upwards of 80 per cent. In 1860 we manufactured woolen goods $61,000,000; in 1880 $267,000,000, an increase of 333 per cent. In 1860 we produced 60,000,000 pounds of wool; in 1880 240,000,000 pounds, an increase of nearly 300 per cent. In 1860 we mined 15,000,000 tons of coal; in 1880 7[illegible] tons, an increase of over 400 per cent. In 1860 we made 987,000 tons of pig iron; in 1880 [illegible] tons. In 1860 we manufactured 235,000 tons of railroad iron, and in 1880 1,2[illegible] tons. In 1860 our aggregate national wealth was $16,150,000,000; in 1880 it was $43,000,000,000.

From 1848 to 1860, during the low tariff period, there was but a single year in which we exported in excess of what we imported. The balance of trade during twelve of the thirteen years was against us. Our people were drained of their money to pay for foreign purchases. We sent abroad over and above our sales $396,216,161. This vast sum was drawn from the United States, from its business, from the channels of trade, which would have been better employed in productive enterprises and thus supplied our wants for which we were compelled to go abroad. During the last thirteen years, under a protective tariff, there was but one year that the balance of trade was against us. For twelve years we sold to our foreign customers in excess of what we bought from them the sum of $1,612,659,755.

This contrast makes an interesting exhibit of the work under the two systems. You need not be told that the government and the people are most prosperous whose balance of trade is in their favor. The government is like the citizen, indeed it is but an aggregate of citizens, and when the citizen buys more than he sells he is soon conscious that his year's business has not been a success.

FIGURES THAT DO NOT LIE.

Our wealth increases $875,000,000 every year, while the increase of France is $375,000,000; Great Britain $325,000,000, and Germany $200,000,000. The total carrying capacity of all the vessels entered and cleared from American ports during the year 1886–87 in the foreign trade was 28,000,000 tons. The amount of freight transported by the railroads of the United States was alone 482,000,000 tons during the same period.

The sum of our industries exceeds that of any other people or tribe or nationality. Mulhall, the English statistician, places the industries of the United States at $11,405,000,000 annually, which is $2,205,000,000 greater than those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, nearly twice that of France or Germany, nearly three times that of Russia, and almost equal to the aggregated industries of Austria, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Australia, Canada, Sweden and Norway.

This advancement is the world's wonder. The nations of the earth cannot furnish such a splendid exhibition of progress in any age or period. We defy a revenue tariff policy to present such an exhibition of material prosperity and industrial development. Arts, science and literature have held their own in this wonderful march. We are prosperous to day beyond any other people. The masses are better cared for, better provided for, more self respecting and more independent than ever before in our history, which cannot be said of the masses of other countries.

One of the striking differences between a revenue tariff and a protective tariff is that the former sends the money of its people abroad for foreign supplies, and seeks out a foreign market. The latter keeps the money at home among our own people, circulating through the arteries of trade, and creates a market at home, which is always the best because the most reliable.

The south has shared in this splendid progress in this golden period of development.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF HAS HELPED THE SOUTH

From 1851 to 1860 the average yearly production of pig iron throughout the United States was less than 800,000 tons. In 1886 the states of Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, Texas and North Carolina produced 875,179 net tons, or 75,000 more than the whole annual output of the United States under the free trade period.

The eight years last past have brought to the south wonderful progress. You had in 1880 19,435 miles of railroad, you have now 36,[illegible] miles, and this is increasing. You raised in 1880 5,755,350 bales of cotton; in 1887 you raised 6,500,000 bales. In 1880 you raised 431,[illegible] bushels of grain, and in 1887 you raised [illegible] bushels. In 1880 you had live stock amounting in value to $391,312,253; it is now valued at [illegible]. The value of your agricultural products in 1880 was $551,098,151; in 1887 it had reached [illegible]. In 1880 you produced 39[illegible] tons of pig iron; in 1887 you produced 926,[illegible] tons, and I am assured upon the best authority that it is upwards of 1,000,000 now. You mined in 1880 6,0[illegible] tons of coal; in 1887 16,176,785 tons. You had in 1880 159 cotton mills, you have got to day 300, and they are increasing. The number of your spindles in 1880 was 713,989; they are to day 1,[illegible]. The number of your looms in 1880 was 15,222; they are over 31,000 now. The value of cotton goods in 1880, which you produced, was $21,000,000; in 1887 it was over $43,000,000. And yet, in the presence of such progress, it is seriously proposed to reverse the policy under which it has been made.

Surely a new era of industrial development has come to the south. Nothing should be permitted to check or retard it. To her nature has been most prodigal with her gifts. Her hills and valleys have been made the storehouses of richest treasure. Coal and iron mines wait impatiently the touch of labor and capital and tempt both with promise of lavish profit.

Raw materials are found at every turn to invite the skilled artisan to transform them into the finished product for the highest uses of man. She possesses the fibres in rich abundance; her skilled labor should weave the fabric.

It is said that there is nothing grown in any of the states, except Florida, that Georgia can not profitably produce. She has coal, iron deposits, marble and building stone, cotton and the cereals. Nothing but her own folly, nothing but blindness to her highest and best interests, can keep her from the front rank of the industrial states of the Union.

MORE TEACHINGS OF HISTORY.

Whether we discuss this question from principle, from statistics or experience, we must reach the same conclusion; all lead to the same conviction. Let me give you some important evidence from high and undoubted sources, which confirms the argument which I have been making.

President Fillmore said on Dec 2, 1851, in his message to congress, speaking of the condition of the country:

"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,701,921, in 1847, to $26,051,373 in 1850, and to $21,848,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year * * * The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestably that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy."

Again he said in his message of Dec 6, 1852:

"Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message in favor of discriminating protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England."

In December, 1857, President Buchanan, in his annual message to congress, said:

"The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country in its monetary interests is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions, and in all the elements of natural wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want."

This testimony could condemn "a revenue tariff" in any court of the land. It ought to force a like verdict from the great jury of our countrymen.

"THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD" A SNARE AND A DELUSION

One of the chief complaints against the protective system is its alleged hindrance to foreign trade and a foreign market for our own products. It is argued that if we could import raw material from other countries free and manufacture such raw material into products [illegible] we could export them at great profit and thus secure a standing in the markets of the world. [illegible] I believe, dates [illegible]. It is without [illegible]. We have an example of free raw material in [illegible] line of manufacturers—that of leather [illegible] shoes, etc., etc. In 1872 hides and skins were made free so that our manufacturers could import them without customs house burdens. They have had free trade in their raw material now for sixteen years. This industry has been an exceptionally successful one, and yet you cannot avoid being surprised when I say to you that in those sixteen years we have been able to export but 2 per cent. of the leather production of the country.

But if free raw material be necessary to secure an export trade and the foreign markets, then I answer that our manufacturers to day have substantial free trade in foreign raw materials which they make into the finished product in the United States, provided they export it. SECTIONS 3019, 3020, 3021 AND 3022 OF THE UNITED STATES STATUTES PROVIDE FOR THE REMISSION OF DUTIES ON ALL FOREIGN MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING FOR THE EXPORT TRADE. The law is positive that all articles manufactured for export trade from imported materials upon which duties have been paid shall, when exported, be entitled to a drawback of 90 per cent. of the duties paid on such raw material. Some use has been made of these laws. The remission of duties in 1884 paid upon imported material manufactured for foreign markets amounted to $3,25[illegible]. On some articles the drawback is equal to the duty paid, but in no instance where articles are imported to be manufactured here and sent abroad is the duty to exceed 10 per cent.

And yet we are gravely told by THE TARIFF REFORMERS THAT WE CANNOT REACH FOREIGN MARKETS on account of the HIGH TARIFF ON THE RAW MATERIAL, when in fact for foreign trade foreign raw materials are practically free. This principle was recognized as early as the administration of George Washington, and has been enlarged and made applicable to all imported materials, the drawbacks varying from 90 to 100 per cent. What becomes, then, of the cry for free raw materials in the presence of this fact? The truth is, we are not so much concerned about the foreign market as we are about the home market. The latter is the best, and we have not yet been able to control it, and until we do, that should be our chief concern. But if any of our people are sighing for a foreign market and value it more highly than our own they can import foreign raw material practically free of duty, and after advancing into the higher forms of manufacture can go out and possess the world's markets. TAXED RAW MATERIALS DO NOT NOW STAND IN THEIR WAY, AND IT IS HYPOCRISY TO CLAIM OTHERWISE.

"The markets of the world" in our present condition are a snare and a delusion. We will reach them whenever we can undersell competing nations, and not sooner. Our tariffs do not keep us out and free trade will not make it easier to enter them. Let me give you a brief exhibit of some of our foreign trade, what we buy and what we sell. In the year ending June 30, 1887, we bought of Mexico, the Central American States, British Honduras and the governments of the West Indies and South America, products to the value of $172,468,526, and we sold these governments of our products about 33⅓ per cent. in amount of what we bought of them, or about $60,000,000; and as showing that our protective tariff did not produce this uncomfortable balance against us, I need only state that more than one half of the products we bought were not subject to any tariff at all, but were admitted free of duty.

THE TARIFF FOR REVENUE MEANS CHEAP WAGES

Upon what terms can we adopt a revenue tariff system in this country? In one way only, by accepting European conditions, and submitting to all the discomforts and disadvantages of our commercial rivals. The chief obstruction in the way of a revenue tariff is the wages paid American workingmen, and any return to that policy involves a reduction of the cost of labor. We can not afford, Mr. President, to have cheap labor in the United States. Cheap labor means cheap men and dear money. I would rather elevate and improve the condition of my fellow citizens than increase the value of money and the power of "money bags." This is a republic of free and equal citizenship. The government is in the hands of the masses, and not of the few. This is our boast, and it is a proud one. The condition of the masses, their well being, their intelligence, their preparation for the civil duties which rest upon them, depend largely upon the scale of personal wages. It is essential therefore that the best possible wages attainable shall be secured and maintained. This is vital and fundamental. We can not without grave danger and [illegible]—we ought not under any circumstances—adopt a policy which would scale down the wages and diminish the comforts of the American workingmen. Their welfare and independence, their progress and elevation are closely related to the welfare and independence and progress of the republic. We have got no pampered class in this country, and we want none. We want the field kept open. No narrowing of the avenues, no lowering of our standard. We want no barriers raised against a higher and better civilization. The gateway of opportunity must be open to all, to the end that those may be first who deserve to be first, whether born in poverty or reared in luxury. We do not want the masses excluded from competing for the first rank among their countrymen and for the nation's greatest honors, and we do not mean that they shall be.

FREE TRADE MEANS CHEAP MEN.

Free trade or a revenue tariff will of necessity shut them out. It has no respect for labor. It holds it as the mere machinery of capital. It would have cheap men, that it might have cheap merchandise. With all of its boasted love for the struggling millions it is infinitely more interested in cutting down the wages of labor than in saving 25 cents on a blanket, more intent in reducing the purchasing power of a man's labor than the cost of his coat. Things are not always dearest when their price is nominally the highest. The price is not the only measure, but the wherewith to buy it is an essential factor. Few men before me but have found in the course of their lives more than once that that which was cheapest when measured by mere price was the dearest when they were without money and employment, or when their products could find no market, or, finding it, commanded no price at all commensurate with the labor required to produce them. Primarily, it is labor which is interested most in this question of protection. The man with money can seek other avenues of profit and investment, or can wait for his dividends, but the laborer cannot wait for his dinner, and the United States do not want citizens who make presidents and senates and the house of representatives to be in a condition of dependence and destitution. That is not the sort of citizenship we want.

THE MAGNIFICENT "HOME MARKET."

Next to the laborer the farmer is the immediate beneficiary of the American system. It brings to his plantation a city of consumers. The farmer and the factor are brought into close proximity. The problem of transportation is largely eliminated. He finds a market not only for staple products which would bear transportation, but for many products which but for a home market would waste and decay in the fields. I need not tell a farmer in this neighborhood of the beneficial effects of a home market. His own experience is better than any philosophy. Atlanta has given him an object-lesson. It has increased the value of his farm products and enhanced the value of every foot of the ground he owns.

Benjamin Franklin, in writing from London in 1771, to Humphrey Marshall, comprehended the situation when he said:

"Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies. Here in England it is well known and understood that wherever a manufacture is established, which employs a number of hands, it raises the value of land in the neighboring country all around it; partly by the greater demand near at hand for the produce of the land and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturers to that part of the country. It seems therefore the interest of our farmers and owners of lands to encourage our young manufacturers in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries."

The fathers of the Republic appreciated the necessity for a home market. They were all farmers and planters. They could not sell to each other, for each supplied his own wants. This was their situation. They recognized the importance of diversifying the occupations of the people. They must promote other pursuits than the cultivation of the soil. They must have, if they would prosper, consumers who would absorb the products of the farm. The result was a protective tariff and under it the wisdom and foresight of the founders of the Republic have been more than vindicated. Andrew Jackson put the case as well as has ever been done when he declared in 1824, "where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor home market. Does not this clearly prove, where there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, employ it in mechanism and manufactures, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs and distributing labor to the most profitable account and benefits to the country." One third of the cotton crop of the south is consumed at home. Who would not wish that all of it might find a market in the United States. We would be better off, you would be better off. The country at large would be the gainer if the whole cotton crop was fabricated in our own mills by our own people. Transportation would to a great extent be saved. We would make and buy more cotton cloths at home, and send abroad for less; more labor would be employed; more capital find investment, the south would increase its [illegible] and its looms, and general and permanent prosperity would follow.

THE SOUTH MOST NEEDS PROTECTION

The tariff reformer seeks to flatter the New England manufacturer with the suggestion that he no longer needs protection, and should turn his influence in favor of the other system. He assures him that he has reached such perfection in manufacture, such completeness of organization, such advancement in mechanical skill, that he has nothing to fear from competition abroad, and that he has but to reach out for our own and the world's markets and they are his. He assures him he has nothing longer to fear from foreign competition, but that his serious danger is from home competition; that while he is indebted for his splendid progress in industrial development to a protective system, he has outgrown it, and if it is to be continued the people of the south and west will become his dangerous rivals, and that to avoid this new competition he invites him to assist in withholding from the states which have been slower in industrial development that measure of legislative aid which has been so profitably invoked by the New England states and to which they are indebted for their wonderful advancement in mechanical and industrial pursuits. What do the south and the west say to this narrow and provincial view? It may be true that the New England manufacturer has reached that rank and that degree of perfection when protection to him is not so essential as it once was, but the west and the south are in exactly the same condition that New England was thirty years ago, and I am sure will insist that the same fostering legislation shall be accorded for their development that has been so long enjoyed by their more progressive fellow-citizens on the eastern coast. The truth is, protection must be universal in its application; equally within the reach of all sections and all industries, or it should be abandoned altogether. It can not be enjoyed by one interest to the exclusion of another. The New England woolen mills can not demand protection upon their cloth and deny it to wool, and they do not. The rice planter can not hope to enjoy full protection against foreign competition and deny equal protection to the producer of salt. The sugar planter of Louisiana can not invoke the power of congress for protective duties and yet deny like protection to industries in other parts of the country. The system must stand as a whole or fall. As Burke said of liberty, "It is the clear right of all or of none. It is only perfect when universal." It must be protective tariff for all interests requiring the encouragement of the government, or it must be free trade or a revenue tariff and rest alike upon all classes and all portions of the country.

REPUBLICAN PROTECTION THE SALVATION OF ALL SECTIONS

We are different from any other nation, and it is that difference which makes us the best. Our political system rests upon a principle different from that of any other. It is founded upon the consent of the people. If we had wanted it otherwise we would not have left home, but would have remained the obedient child of an imperious parent. We would not have turned away from the mother country. We would have remained one of her dependencies. We would not have fought our way through blood and sacrifice to independence. We separated to set up for ourselves a free and independent political society, and that policy is the best for us which best subserves the purposes of our organization, our citizenship and civilization. It is ours to work out our own destiny and in doing so furnish an example of a free and progressive people whose industrial policy has made it possible to satisfy the best and highest aspirations of men, and which closes no field to human endeavor. We would wish for all mankind the beneficence of our system and the opportunities which it presents. We bid them level their conditions up to ours; we will not level ours down to theirs. We will remove all restrictions from international trade whenever they will raise their labor and their conditions to our standard.

Men of Georgia, upon this great industrial question there should be no north nor south. To us of every section have been entrusted the interests of our country—our whole country. To others have been confided the interests of other nations and other peoples. We will not interfere with them. We bid them not interfere with us. My fellow citizens, in this conflict, influenced by patriotism, [illegible] interest and national pride, let us be Americans.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured. In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the CAUSE with that great Nerve Tonic, and the RESULT will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely disappeared, and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

Diamond Dyes

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other.

A Dress Dyed
A Coat Colored
Garments Renewed
FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

Unequalled for all Fancy and Art Work.
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WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

The Independent Company.

School Books and School Supplies,

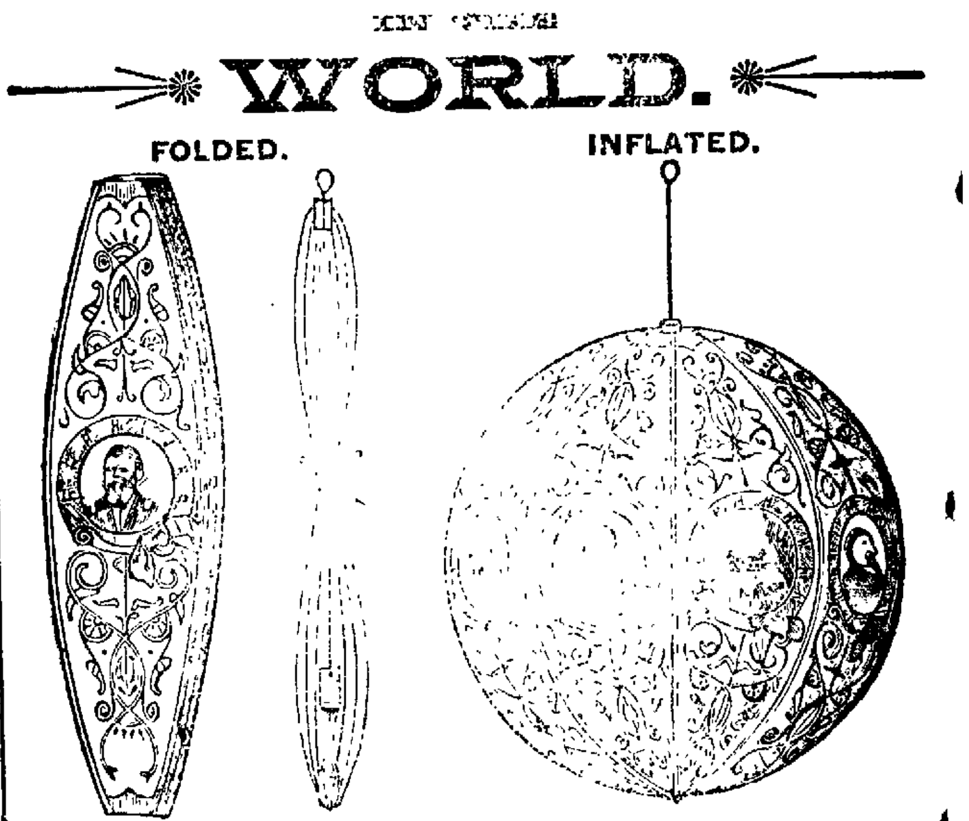
Of every description, for city and country schools.

THE [illegible]

TRANSPARENCY

IN THE

WORLD.



SPRAGUE'S PATENT LAWN ILLUMINATOR

Make a magnificent display, and are also adapted for marching clubs. They are very strong and can be carried on the end of a cane with great effect. Call and examine them.

The Independent Company,
20 East Main Street,
Massillon, - - - Ohio.

"THE REFORMERS"

ON TRUSTS AND FREE TRADE.

John E. Monnot and the Rev. E. E. Dresbach Talk to the People.

The first Democratic campaign meeting was held Friday night in the hall of the Young Men's Democratic Club. The hall is not large, and was well filled for the occasion. Mr. Frank Willenborg acted as chairman, and first introduced the Hon. John E. Monnot, one of Stark county's representatives in the General Assembly.

Mr. Monnot took for his text, "Trusts and Combinations," and belabored it for an hour and a half. He is a graduate of the modern "club" school of politicians, and dwelt on his subject from that standpoint, rather than as a clear-headed reformer. He repeated the oft-refuted story that Andrew Carnegie's net income is a million and a half a year. His scheme of reasoning was, if possible, to saddle the entire responsibility for all vicious business monopolies upon the Republican party, through its protective tariff system, and to credit his own with a laudable desire for their destruction through "tariff reform."

Next came the Rev. E. E. Dresbach, of this city. Mr. Dresbach is looked upon as a sort of a curiosity. First, because he has brains; secondly, because he has opinions; and thirdly, because he has a tongue with which to express opinions. Mr. Dresbach is so delightfully frank in everything, that it is a mystery how he can be so misunderstood as he is. He has been talked about as a piece of simon pure Democracy, but he dashed that belief into smithereeens by declaring himself a Mugwump, or, as he puts it, neither a Democrat nor a Republican. Furthermore, he very distinctly put himself on record as an out and out free trader. Said he, "if I had the power I would throw open the ports of the United States to the world without a penny of tariff." Then he proceeded to explain that he intended to vote for Mr. Cleveland, because that fat gentleman had determined all by himself to lower the tariff a little. As Mr. Dresbach is eager for free trade, he could fully endorse any movement toward reducing the tariff, in this respect being in accord with General Harrison, who tersely wrote that "the important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it."

MASSILLON AT THE FAIR.

A List of Lucky Exhibitors Who Won Premiums.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mrs. C. Russell, of Massillon, the lady superintendent of art hall, for the manner in which she performed the work of arranging and in assisting in superintending the decorating of the hall. Her services and good judgment were appreciated and commented upon by all. The following is a list of Massillonians, and others who live close by, who took premiums:

Chas. W. Russell, of Massillon, Jersey cattle; three first, one second and sweepstakes.

Geo. Wade, on aged Jersey bull, first and sweepstake.

J. S. Coxey's two-months-old colt, J. S. C., first premium; brown mare, Extract, four years old, first premium; stallion, Seaside, two years old, first premium for roadster.

Mr. Reed, of Burton, O., short horn cattle; four first, one second premiums and sweepstake.

W. F. Lucas, north of Massillon, stallion, Norman Doc, first premium for general purpose horse.

J. T. Brown, of Massillon, five-months-old colt; awarded second premium.

J. E. Mentzer, of Navarre, four-year-old stallion, Danville Sprague, second premium for roadster.

C. E. Archer, carriage manufacturer, first premium phaeton, first premium jump seat, first premium open buggies.

Snyder Bros, carriage manufacturers, first premium on two-horse carriages.

Samuel H. Oberlin, first on Golden Wyandotte fowls, first on Red Cap fowls, first and second on Red Cap chicks.

H. Berrar, Massillon poultry yards; Silver Bearded Polish, first on fowls, first and second on chicks; White Crested Black Polish, first on fowls, second on chicks; Partridge Cochin, fowls second, chicks first; Golden Wyandotte, chicks second.

Mr. Hartman, of Massillon, Buff Cochin chicks, first premium.

Mrs. M. W. Wilson, of Massillon, had a very attractive exhibit of water colors and pen work on satin, silk and linen, and took several premiums.

Mr. E. A. Poole, sketch artist of Massillon, had an excellent display of India ink and water color sketches, taking first premium for horse sketching from life, first on cattle in water color, first and second in India ink sketches of farm views, factories, residences, etc.

Mrs. Chas. Moore, of Massillon, had a fine display of oil paintings which attracted much attention and received many premiums.

J. S. Coxey's Percheron Norman Courrier, sweepstakes; blooded roadster Seaside, sweepstake.

Geo. Zielley's Long's Hiatoga, coach horse, second premium.

Wagner's four-year-old colt by Long's Hiatoga, second premium.

E. A. P.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Business for the Month of September.

The number of letters delivered by carriers in September was 14,648; number of postal cards, 2,987; number of newspapers, 15,672; total number of pieces delivered, 33,307. The number of local letters collected was 228; number of mail letters, 3,776; number of local postal cards, 155; number of mail postal cards, 827; number of newspapers, 275; total number of pieces collected, 5,261 The number of pieces delivered in August was 31,706; so that the increase in September was 1,601.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

A Recital by Hannibal A. Williams, of New York.

Mr. Hannibal A. Williams, of New York, gave a Shakespearian recital on Saturday evening, in the chapel of the Presbyterian church, under the patronage of Superintendent and Mrs. E. A. Jones, Rev. and Mrs. E. L. Kemp, Rev. and Mrs. N. P. Bailey, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Chidester, Rev. E. E. Dresbach, Mr. and Mrs. Everhard, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, Mr. and Mrs. James Peacock, Mr. and M. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, Mr. J. V. R. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Dunn, Mr. Joseph Corns, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Garrigues, Mr. F. L. Baldwin, and Dr. and Mrs. T. Clarke Miller.

To the consideration of the foregoing an audience of something like one hundred and fifty persons are indebted for invitations which admitted them to an intellectual feast that none could fail to enjoy. Shakespeare's masterpiece, both as regards dramatic action and magnificence of composition, "Julius Cæsar," was chosen by Mr. Williams for the evening. He prefaced the recital by reading some critical and explanatory notes, which were of interest to all, and prepared those unfamiliar with the drama to receive it understandingly. He mentioned the historical exactitude of tho the work, and especially noted the faithful delineation of character. Mr. Williams spoke of Cæsar himself as the only truly great statesman and military hero, who was in himself a gentleman. Brutus he described as a warm and generous heart, who studied men as they ought to be, while the cunning, crafty Cassius, took men as they were. Mr. Williams did not read the drama in its entirety, but went through sufficient of it to allow the hearer to follow the thread of the plot. He is an artist of a high order, manifesting it in the dialogue between different characters, which required sudden and trying changes of the voice and manner. All who were fortunate in being present on Saturday hope he will return and arrange a course of evening recitals.

Potatoes Raised on a Bet.

On a wager of one hundred dollars, E. S. Carman, the editor of the Rural New Yorker, set about to raise seven hundred bushels of potatoes on one acre of land. He dug trenches fifteen inches wide, six inches deep and three feet apart; a fertilizer, at the rate of eight hundred and eighty pounds to the acre, was thrown in the trenches, and two inches of loose soil was placed over the fertilizer and then both were mixed; the sets were planted one foot apart, two inches more of soil was thrown over the sets, and the same fertilizer, at the rate of eight hundred and eighty pounds to the acre, was thrown over this cover of soil, and slightly mixed, and over this, sulphur, at the rate of four hundred and forty pounds to the acre, was strewn. The trenches were then filled to the level. The hills were not heaped up, but kept level. The plot was planted on April 20, and dug in the presence of a committee of experts on Friday last. The wager was lost, as the total yield was but five hundred and eighty-three bushels, one hundred and seventeen bushels less than was agreed. Mr. Carman explains his failure very easily, and declares that he can raise seven hundred bushels another year.

Industrial Notes.

From the port of Cleveland 498,085 tons of soft coal were shipped last week.

During the week ending Saturday, September 15, 6,515 immigrants arrived at Castle Garden.

The coal men in this district complain of the scarcity of cars. This is due to a great extent to the demand made upon them by the lake trade, as all available cars are employed in carrying coal to the lake ports before the cold weather sets in.

The Lehigh Coal Company has contracted for two new steamboats for the lake trade. These new boats will have a capacity for 2,700 net tons, and will cost when completed $300,000 each.

Injured in a Mine.

John Moscoller, a lad of about fourteen, was seriously injured in the West Massillon mine No. 2 Monday afternoon. He was running ahead of a mule drawing a coal car, toward the air trap in the mine. The animal trampled upon him, and the car ran over his body. Several ribs were broken, and Dr. Gardner reports that his spine is dangerously injured also.

A large number of dudes collected at an exposed corner last Sabbath, where the wind was high, and caught colds. Each little darling was speedily cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

ABOUT THE ARMORY.

Commissioner Laiblin Explains.

Commissioner Laiblin did THE INDEPENDENT the honor to call at its office Monday. He came to talk about Company F's armory. He had read THE INDEPENDENT's comments upon the inaction of the board, and was personally and officially grieved at the tenor thereof. And he explained. He was very sorry that Captain Zimmerman had supposed that the commissioners were in earnest when they told him that if he would disband the company and reorganize in Canton, they would build him a nice armory. He says that it was only the playful humor of one of his number asserting itself. It really meant nothing. He moreover said that the board is entirely willing to build an armory here in compliance with the law, though in a quandary how to proceed. He thus stated the situation: The county has a building fund of about $3,000. With that fund the board cannot expend more than one thousand dollars for a lot and have enough left with which to erect a building. As soon as the board can find a lot for that sum, a majority of the members had agreed to put up the building. It may occur to the reader that this being the state of the case, it behooves the commissioners to manifest their zeal on behalf of Company F by actively looking for land, instead of waiting for land to look for them.

Canton's Alleged Epidemic

The press and people of Canton are fighting mad because the Springfield (Mass.) papers have taken up a story to the effect that there is an epidemic of typhoid fever and that it is a mighty good place to stay away from. At Springfield a disposition exists to discourage watchmakers from moving to Canton, in order to encourage the establishment of a new manufactory there. There also seems to be a good deal of dissatisfaction among the New Englanders now in Canton, partly attributable to a natural longing for home, which time alone can overcome. The Canton papers call the epidemic story a monstrous exaggeration, and point to the mortality of September, which shows thirty-one deaths from all causes.

He has Accepted.

Dr. George P. Ikert has accepted the Democratic nomination for congress in this district and in doing so delivered a speech which would occupy a column and a half of this paper. Here is a sample dose:

"Since you last assembled at the opening of a similar contest, four verdant spring-times, with their diversified beauty, have been born to us and passed into as many summers, while four golden autumns have emptied the abundance of their full fruitage into the lap of nature, and then passed to be sealed with the frigid seal of winter. Thus four years having come and gone, the national cycle is again upon us."

To add to the painfulness of the situation, he threatens to inflict the public with a formal letter.

A Sad Commentary on the Campaign.

Two forlorn bandana handkerchiefs attached to torn and tattered remnants of a once huge streamer, are all that remain to-day to tell of the headquarters of the Cleveland and Thurman adherents in this city. As the weather-stained bandanas mournfully flap in the wind, they seem to say somewhat as the ancient candidate for vice president is alleged to have recently said after his severe attack of colly-wobbles, "take me home to my poor old Roman."

New K. of P. Hall.

The signatures yet remain to be affixed to the papers, but the arrangements are all completed between the Knights of Pythias, G. L. Albrecht, the Albrecht estate and Hemperly & Jacobs, for the lease of the third floor of the business blocks owned by the latter to the Knights. The exterior will be modernized, and the interior will be finished to suit the wishes of the lessees. There will be a large and handsomely furnished main hall, with numerous ante rooms, wardrobe rooms, and banquet hall. When the contracts are finished that part of South Erie street will be much improved. The lease is for a period of fifteen years.

A well known citizen of Lancaster, Pa., Mr. L. Kiefer, writes: Having a sprained leg of almost thirty daps standing, and after trying half a dozen advertised remedies in the market without satisfactory results, I was advised to try Salvation Oil, did so, and in less than three days mp leg was all right again. It did the work.

The Youngstown Telegram recently published an item to the effect that one rolling mill in that city had earned three hundred thousand dollars, and another two hundred thousand dollars, during the year ending July 1. Rolling mill men deny the statement, and say that the net earnings of all the mills in that section would not reach the first-named sum.

Give Ely's Cream Balm a trial. This justly celebrated remedy for the cure of catarrh, hay fever, cold in the head, &c., can be obtained of any reputable druggist, and may be relied upon as a safe and pleasant remedy for the above complaints, and will give immediate relief It is not a liquid, snuff or powder, has no offensive odor and can be used at any time with good results, as thousands can testify, among them some of the attaches of this office.—Spirit of the Times, May 29, 1886.

Log Cabins were, in the Harrison - "Tippecanoe" campaign of 1840, erected in the large cities and villages, and used for holding political meetings. Barrels of hard cider were placed in front of the cabins, and the "log cabin hard cider campaign of '40" has passed into history as the most enthusiastic of our political contests. Log cabins have for this reason a permanent place in American history. Warner's Log Cabin Remedies and "Tippecanoe" tonic bitters have secured a permanent place because of their excellence.

Dakota Territory has three hundred and fifty-two newspapers.

Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is not a stimulant but a nerve food, restoring nerve force lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, morphine, or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of stomach and liver. Z. T. Baltzly will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottte. 2

Alliance is going to have a free fair after all, on October 13.

The Verdct Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, O., affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

Stark county is sixth from the head in its agricultural exhibit at the Columbus centennial exhibition

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's Mew Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W.C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

Salem has an Aged Womans' Home, having for its object the care and relief of worthy old ladies reduced to want.

The Population of Massillon

Is about twelve thousatd, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemps' Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trial size free. Large bottles 50c and $1. Sold by all dauggists.

An interesting article in the last issue of the Canal Dover Reporter states that the first furnace in the Tuscarawas valley was built in 1824, and was located near the present site of Zoar station. It was a charcoal furnace, and was owned and operated by the Lord Brothers, of Canton.

Interested People.

Advertising a patent medicine in the peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they may try it before purchasing. The large bottles 50c and $1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption.

We have it from a reliable source that four new coal shafts will be put down between this place and Massillon and near Massillon within the next six months.—Dalton Gazette.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with sore throat, coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Any druggist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. The large bottles are 50c and $1.

Arrangements are about completed for a shooting match between Captain Bogardus and Dr. Carver. The match will be for five hundred dollars a side, and the one who breaks one thousand glass balls in the shortest length of time will take the money.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Chicago ball club will clear about eighty thousand dollars this year.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

The Independent Company has engraving of all sorts done in a better manner and upon more reasonable terms than any house west of New York.

The hitch in the arrangements for the fight between Kilrain and the unknown are apparently settled, Fox having withdrawn his demand that the unknown's name be given. He says: "I will accept their unknown, though not obliged to, and hereby request The Herald to hold my money and theirs and notify those fellows I accept the unknown mentioned by Lumley, who offers to fight Kilrain, articles to be signed October 22 on meeting of backers, the fight to take place in six months, stakes to be $10,000 or $20,000."

That is gold which is worth gold. Health is worth more than gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold and let it remain to irritate the lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promptly and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Baltzy for chronic case or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take.

There are a million more women than men in Germany.

Prudence! Prudence!

In medication, as in aught else, prudence should be our guide. Yet thousands cast it to the winds. Every new nostrum finds its patrons the medical empirics of every false school have their gulls. Every change in the gamut of humbug is rung successfully—for a time at least, the notes being furnished by the credulous. In happy contrast to the many advertised impostures of the day, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, now in its third decade of popularity, approved and recommended by physicians, endorsed by the press of many lands, sought and prized by invalids everywhere. It is an ascertained specific for and preventive of malarial diseases, chronic indigestion, liver complaint and constipation, checks the growth of rheumatism and neuralgia, is a peerless invigorant and useful diuretic. Nervous people benefit by it.

There are two hundred and twenty-seven public schools in California.

Do not be induced to take some other preparation when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's, which is peculiar.

Wadsworth Normal School.

The Normal School at Wadsworth is booming at present. The new college is just completed and ready for use Miss Emily Noyes, M. S., of Wooster University, and Miss Emma Wolcott, B. S., of Grinnell College, Iowa, have charge of the ladies' department. J. B. Eberly, A. M., principal.

Adjustable Lacing Socket Limbs.
Best Limb manufactured on the face of the Globe.
Made by men who use them and who have had almost a quarter of a century of practical experience.
Write for Catalogue to
ARTIFICIAL LIMB M'F'G CO
909 Penn Ave. Pittsburg, Pa.

LUMBER.
O
M. A. BROWN & SON
DEALERS IN
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
DOORS,
SASH
BLINDS
—AND—
HARDWOOD FINISH, MANTELS,
Moulding, Turning
SCROLL WORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CIGAR PACKING BOXES.
KILN DRYING & MILLWORK
SOLICITED
YARD AND MILL, S. ERIE ST.

DR SCHILLING'S
HEALTH
PRESERVING
CORSET.
CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.
For Sale by Bucks & Bro.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.
PISO
The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.
25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

233 PER CENT. PROFIT FOR GOOD AGENTS ON A POPULAR BOOK OF POEMS, BALLADS and RONDEAUX, by an American author well known to readers of leading magazines. Full outfit, including copy of the book, confidential terms and list of other good books for agents mailed to any address for 35 one-cent stamps. CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Publishers, Chicago.

R. A. PINN,
Real Estate Dealer,
Attorney-at-Law,
—AND—
U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3½ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 13 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No.54 North Mill street.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:20 p. m., St. Louis 7:00 a. m. and Kansas City 7:05 p. m.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect January 22, 1888.

GOING NORTH				GOING SOUTH		
No 35.	No. 27.	No. 3.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 36
Clevel'nd Express.	Night Express.	Fast Mail.		Fast Mail.	N'ght Express.	Columb's Express.
P. M.	A. M.	M.	Ar U. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
12 45	7 35	5 40	Cleveland	8 10	8 00	1 40
12 30	7 21	5 26	" Euclid ave	8 24	8 14	1 55
12 14	7 05	5 10	" Newburg	8 39	8 29	2 11
11 35	6 30	4 35	Hudson	9 15	9 05	2 45
11 18	6 11	4 16	Cuyahoga Falls	9 29	9 20	2 00
11 07	6 00	4 05	Akron	9 40	9 35	3 20
10 35	5 29	3 24	Warwick	10 12	10 08	3 56
10 10	4 58	3 02	le...Orrville...ar	10 36	10 32	4 19
9 15	4 00	2 14	Millersburg	11 21	11 20	5 06
9 03	3 46	2 06	Gambier	11 33	12 34	6 20
7 52	1 37	12 55	Mt. Vernon	1 03	12 52	6 50
7 17	12 56	12 24	Centerburg	1 29	1 20	7 20
6 54	12 34	12 03	Sunbury	1 49	1 43	7 42
6 35	12 15	11 45	Westerville	2 06	2 04	8 01
6 10	11 50	11 20	lv Columbus ar	2 30	2 30	8 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
....	11 35	11 10	ar Columbus lv	2 50	2 55	....
....	10 00	9 33	Xenia	4 40	4 58	....
....	8 36	8 14	Loveland	5 47	6 17	....
....	7 45	7 25	lv Cincinnati ar	6 30	7 10	....
....	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	....
....	11 20	11 10	ar Columbus lv	3 00	5 40	....
....	9 54	9 43	Urbana	4 49	7 01	....
....	9 04	8 53	Piqua	5 49	7 46	....
....	7 30	7 05	Richmond	8 00	9 40	....
....	4 55	4 30	Indianapolis	10 20	11 45	....
....	2 38	1 51	Terre Haute	1 42	2 18	....
....	12 22	11 25	Effingham	3 49	4 20	....
....	11 23	10 20	Vandalia	4 45	5 10	....
....	9 00	8 00	lv St. Louis ar	7 00	7 30	....
....	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	....

Trains 5 and 6 (Cleveland and Orrville express) leave Orrville at 7:00 a. m., Akron at 7.57 a. m. arriving at Cleveland at 9.35 a. m.; returning leave Cleveland at 3.25 p. m.. arriving at Akron 5.08 m., Orrville at 6.50 p. m.

No 6 makes direct connection at Orrville with P., Ft. W. & C. for Chicago, west and northwest.

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Train 35 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 38 connects with P. Ft. W. & C. for all points west.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P. Ft. W. & C. trains to all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Akron, Ohio.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A7 45	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo Lv	8 41	1 10	4 50	....
Oak Harbor Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	....
Fremont	9 22	2 30	6 10	....
Clyde	9 37	2 47	6 25	....
Bellevue	9 55	3 03	6 40	....
Monroeville Lv		3 20	6 58	3 10
Norwalk		3 38	7 15	3 22
Wellington		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston Ar	11 53	5 20	9 05	4 47
Orrville Ar	pm12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am7 05	7 05
Massillon	1 20	6 35	7 52	7 53
Navarre	1 35	6 50	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown	2 55	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover	2 57	6 05	....	....
New Comerstown	3 38	am6 45	....	....
Cambridge	4 38	7 45	....	....
Macksburg	6 09	9 15	....	....
Marietta Ar	7 25	am10 25	....	....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8.	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta Lv	6 00	12 10	....	....
Macksburg	7 15	1 24	....	....
Cambridge	8 57	3 00	....	....
New Comerstown	10 00	4 00	....	....
Canal Dover	10 42	4 40	....	....
Bowerstown	11 25	3 45	5 55	....
Leesville	11 32	3 55	6 02	....
Sherrodsville	11 40	4 10	6 10	....
New Cumberland	11 52	4 25	6 22	....
Valley Junction	pm12 20	5 02	6 45	....
Navarre	12 50	5 35	7 35	....
Massillon	1 05	5 50	8 00	....
Orrville Ar	1 19	6 25	8 55	....
Orrville Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 3
Creston Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	
Wellington	3 05	7 43	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 25
Monroeville	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde	4 39	9 29	pm12 16	8 06
Fremont	4 55	9 45	12 29	8 23
Toledo Ar	6 20	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't
M. D. WOOLFORD, Manager.

LADIES!
Do your own Dyeing at Home With
PEERLESS DYES
They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for strength, brightness amount in packages or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by
J. M. SCHUCKERS,
13 E. Main St. Massillon, O.

PINKERTON'S
ORIENTAL COFFEE.

Massillon Independent.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

WEEKLY.

One Year	$1.50
Six Months	1.00
Three Months	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President.
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.
For Vice President.
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Secretary of State.
DANIEL J. RYAN.
For Judge of the Supreme Court
JOSEPH P. BRADBURY,
For Member Board of Public Works
WELLS S. JONES.
Electors at Large.
A. H. MATTOX,
J. H. LAMPSON.

For Congress, Eighteenth District.
MAJOR WM. McKINLEY, Jr.
For Presidential Elector.
J. W. McCLYMONDS.

THE STARK COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Recorder,
J. E. DOUGHERTY.
For Coroner.
GEO. B. COOK.
For Commissioner.
JACOB N. SHAUB.
For Infirmary Director.
JOS. A. PUTT.

And why do they call him "Premier" Mills?

It appears that there are some rascals among the Stark county physicians, and it also appears that the physicians themselves have the courage to point them out, and administer the corrective.

If the Democratic central committee would give the Rev. Mr. Dresbach engagements to fill during the remaining weeks of the campaign, the Republican committee could well afford to pay the expenses.

It will be observed that in the item of sugar, which the Democratic free traders carefully saved from the general wreck for the benefit of the Southern cane growers, the Senate bill makes a reduction of about three times as much as that of Mr. Mills.

THE INDEPENDENT is not aware that it accused the Canton News-Democrat of falsifying the Maine election returns. The assertion may be the error of a self-accusing conscience. The News-Democrat should consult its files and ascertain. Usually its figures are correct.

There has been a charge of partisanship laid against the Agricultural Society. Whatever be the merits of the storm between the secretary of the society and the Canton News-Democrat, everybody who knows anything will agree that the society ought to be exonerated from any charge of prejudice or political bias.

Mr. Cleveland announces that we have entered upon no free trade crusade. The Rev. Mr. Dresbach says that if he had his way, the ports of the United States should be free to the world. THE INDEPENDENT has a perfect right to assume that the latter spoke for the Democratic party. He was advertised as a Democratic speaker, by a Democratic club, and the meeting was held in a Democratic hall. Yet there is not a responsible Democrat in Massillon, who, over his own signature, will endorse the sentiments expressed last night.

Ex-Mayor Grace, one of New York's most prominent Democratic leaders, is also a leader in the movement to defeat Governor Hill, and incidentally to assist in the election of Mr. Harrison. A regularly organized committee is sending out pamphlets among the Democratic voters denouncing Hill and enclosing cards to be signed and returned, pledging the signer to work against him. Thus far seven thousand o these cards have been returned and filed. The situation on the Democratic side is extremely complicated in New York, a fact which need not depress any Republican.

CONCERNING TRUSTS.

There is a good deal being said and written about trusts, and there is very little known about trusts. When anything goes wrong, our "rising young statesmen," like John E. Monnot, for instance, get up a hue and cry at congress, thereby expecting to divert attention from the fact that they are not doing exactly what lies in the power of the rising young statesmen to undertake. Why should Mr. John E. Monnot be whirling around the circle telling the people what awful things these trusts are and what congress ought to do to crush them out, when they exist only as creatures of the State, and amenable only to the State? Why does he not bend his own mighty energies to the wheel, as a representative of his own county, to eradicate the evils arising from a perversion of the privileges granted by the commonwealth?

The San Francisco Chronicle has a word to say on this interesting subject:

"A trust is nothing more nor less than a kind of overgrown corporation. Now let any thinking person ask himself what congress could do by way of suppressing or preventing a corporation formed or existing under the laws of a State. All this talk about congress dealing with trusts is arrant nonsense and buncomb. The State legislatures can do something, but congress nothing. If Mr. Crain is so very zealous, let him go to the legislature of Texas and induce that body to adopt anti-trust legislation: but he can do nothing in the house, and that is the reason the ways and means committee, a Democratic committee by the way, has reported no bill."

The Senate tariff bill is before the people. It is a protective tariff bill, and it shows how the revenue may be reduced by the friends of the protective idea, without disturbing the protection itself. If the estimate of its framers, Senators Sherman, Hiscock, Allison, Morrill, Aldrich and Jones, be correct, it will reduce the revenue not by the fifty or sixty million dollars claimed for the Mills bill, but by seventy-five million dollars. Mr. Mills reckoned that his bill would remit the duty on sugar to the extent of $11,759 799.76; the Senate bill will remit $27,759,000. Mr. Mills, by additions to the free list proposed to reduce the revenues by $19,758,845.51; the Senate bill will reduce them by only $6,500,000 under this head. Wool instead of being put upon the free list, where Mr. Mills has it, to drive 1,020,000 flock masters into competition with our agriculturists, is made to pay ample tribute, and the schedule is expected to correct many existing inequalities. Without doubt in the debate that is to come, changes will be suggested, but the bill as it stands, is in striking contrast, in its general scheme, to the lamentable piece of work patched up in the House.

Edmund Cone Brust, of Zanesville, in The Century, makes some valuable suggestions concerning the National Guard. He recommends a uniform oath of enlistment; a divisison of the guard between the States and Territories, in accordance with population; the instruction of every company by competent regular officers; the detail of a suitable United States officer by the war department to act as State adjutant general, under orders from the governor, instead of a political appointee as at present: a pecuniary inducement to attend drills. According to the official returns of the Adjutant General of the United States Army, July 2, 1888, the National Guard numbers 106.814 men. New York alone has 13,280, Pennsylvania 8,515, while Ohio ranks third, with 5,626. Wyoming has the smallest number, mustering 48 men only. Arizona, Idaho and Utah have no organized militia. The reports of the United States inspecting officers uniformly show that the guard is made up of excellent young men, of fine physique, and a high order of intelligence.

Anybody who is in the slightest degree muddled upon the subject of the tariff can refer to McKinley's Atlanta speech with just as much certainty of finding a clear explanation as of turning to Webster's dictionary and finding any word in our language. It was a grand speech, and will be printed in this week's weekly edition, also.

Really it will not do for Massillon to get along without lectures this winter. Are none of our church organizations ready to shoulder the labor and pocket the proceeds?

Governor Hill is a political trickster and he makes no bones about it. President Cleveland is every inch his equal, though he attempts to cover his tracks. The pair in nature are a good deal like the rascals in "Erminie."

Those who have any doubts or fears about the tariff, and those whose faith is strong and whose arguments are a little weak, will find in Mr. McKinley's speech, printed in this issue, the true theory of protection and the statement of its practical results. It is the acknowledged masterpiece of economical literature.

"The genuine independent," declares the Century Magazine, "uses parties; he does not let parties use him." The words following, from the same source, seem especially adapted to the political Prohibitionist: "As a rule we have little sympathy for the squeamish or falsely sentimental citizen who virtually disfranchises himself when great political questions are to be decided, or goes off on side issues, leaving the actual fight to men of strong convictions, pure and definite purposes, and genuine grasp of the situation."

If John E. Monnot belives that trusts are the fungi which disfigure the protection tree, he has a lot to learn. How does he explain the existence of the English salt trust, the French copper trust and others which cannot now be recalled? Does John E. Monnot suppose that the Standard Oil Company cares for the limitations of a protective tariff? And if he thinks that this "robber tax" fosters such monopolies, why did not his party do away with the sugar tariff in the Mills bill, and thus destroy one of the most oppressive combinations the world has ever seen? Is John E. Monnot sufficiently familiar with the business of his own county to know that each of the three cities in it is honey-combed with petty trusts and combinations, maintained for the benefit of classes of tradesmen, which would flourish under any tariff or no tariff? John E. Monnot must go beyond the custom houses to find the cause by which competition is in a large measure throttled, and he must not expect to find in Washington a perfect cure.

The Rev. Father McTighe, of Pittsburg, in a public lecture delivered last week, freely denounced the American school system, giving his reasons therefor. "There are no high or grammar schools in the country districts," said he, "so that the vast majority of the American people are unable to obtain that education which is the boasted pride of the public schools. Yet millions are spent on grammar and high schools, not simply by the people of cities who derive the benefit, but by farmers who are taxed by the State, to assist in their support." The point thus taken by the Rev. Mr. Tighe is one from which the necessity for reform might be argued, but by no means warrants his subsequent assertion that the system is a failure. It cannot shake confidence in the grand scheme of free education as against denominational education, and at best merely indicates that with advantage we might spend less on our high schools and more on our primaries. Upon this, many will agree, and many others go further, and believe that in the future, manual training schools will in a measure supplant the high schools, and that some equitable arrangement will be devised whereby the children of the rural districts can receive benefits without cost, which are now denied them.

The Ohio State Board of Health from fifty-seven observers reports diphtheria from McConnelsville, Louisville, White House, Centreburg, Columbus, Cleves, Hamden, June, Russell, Perrysburg, Cambridge, Westerville, Defiance, Toledo and Cincinnati. Scarlet fever reported from White House, Clyde, McConnelsville, Miltonsburg, Botkins, Defiance, Minersville, Westerville, Perrysburg and Cambridge. Typhoid fever reported from Russell, [illegible], New Waterford, Athens, Milford Centre, Clyde, Waynesfield, [illegible], Plymouth, [illegible], McConnelsville, Botkins, Summerfield, [illegible] and Perrysburg.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

THEIR RELATION TO CIVILIZATION

Mr. Charles Watts, the Eminent Canadian Secularist, Expresses Himself.

The pleasant parlors at the residence of Mr. S. Hunt were filled Tuesday night by a circle of interested men and women, drawn there by invitations extended to them, to listen to a private lecture by Mr. Charles Watts, of Toronto, Canada, upon "Religion and Science; their Relation to Civilization." Mr. Watts, who is the editor of "Secular Thought," and a platform orator of prominence, is not a stranger here, and no further introduction is needed. The lecture was reduced to an informal conversation, in which Mr. Watts took the leading part, his hearers drawing him out by inquiries. This most interesting part of the evening was prefaced by a statement of the heads and scheme of argument used by Mr. Watts in his regular lecture upon the subject named.

This, the nineteenth century, Mr. Watts said, is a boasted period of civilization, as contrasted with the barbaric ages of centuries past. The progress of civilization is supplanting error by truth, and is elevating mankind to exactly the opposite of their condition under barbarism, when might triumphed over right, knowledge was the exception and not the rule, liberty and wealth the birthright of the few. In producing these changes he contended that religion, meaning thereby only the Christian religion, could claim no share He made the assertion not in the spirit of intolerance, but as his present conviction. So soon as the reverse could be proven, he would accept it.

Religion, Mr. Watts continued, was born in a country not remarkable for its intelligence, and its influence was first diffused among the ignorant masses, who were taught to depend not upon themselves but another, how to die, not how to live. Science, on the other hand, first raised its head in the most cultivated nations of the world, its advance was retarded by a corrupt priesthood, a narrow dogmatic theology, and the usurpation of riches. It was but yesterday that the wealth of accumulated wisdom was thrown before humanity, stripped of its technical phraseology and popularized. Skepticism is one of the acknowledged characteristics of our times, and in what era of the past have we so far moved on?

That science and religion have gone hand in hand, Mr. Watts denied. In their very natures, he declared that they could not, and any attempt to prove otherwise must fail. Science teaches that truth is but a relative term and does not exist. Religion makes it absolute. Its fundamental principle is that it is a finality. They are the antitheses of each other, and their co-existence proves nothing. The very changes going on within the church, he claims to be proof of its own weakness. It laid down set statements, and confessed their error by qualifying and expounding upon them, and now every church organization in the country, by its annual conventions or conferences, tacitly admits that the truths before held to be absolute, are in fact only relative.

Mr. Watts directed portions of his discourse directly at the Rev. E. E. Dresbach, who was one of the most attentive listeners. So soon as the subject was open for discussion, Mr. Dresbach arose. He had come, he said, to listen, not to talk. For a young man to attempt to reply to a set speech upon the spur of the moment would be preposterous presumption. He stood there as his own representative, bound by no creed and believing as he believed, as the result of his own research. That much of what he had just heard was true, he must regretfully admit, though not always agreeing with the conclusions drawn. Further than this it would be improper to mention the unstudied utterances of those who took part in the conversation. Mr. Watts, as a public man, is of course responsible for all that he says upon such occasions, and to reproduce the hasty thoughts of the others, would be unfair to them.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. CHENEY & Co., Propr's, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, wholesale druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, cashier, Toledo National Bank Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Land Excursions via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Land explorers' excursion tickets, at low round trip rates will be sold on October 9th and 23d, via the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg, to representative points in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Indian Territory, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. These tickets will be good for return passage within thirty days from date of sale. Further information can be secured by calling on or addressing the passenger or ticket agent in your vicinity of the Pennsylvania Company.

MORTON'S

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

For the Vice Presidency—Another Link in the Campaign Chain—A New Addition to Political Literature—A Studied Epistle From the Distinguished Ex-Minister to France.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Hon. L. P. Morton has written the following letter of acceptance:

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., October 2, 1888.

The Hon. M. M. Estee and Others:

GENTLEMEN—In making formal acceptance of the nomination as the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention.

The duties devolving on the Vice President as presiding officer of the Senate and in certain contingencies a participant in the legislation of Congress, make it proper that the people should know distinctly and unreservedly the political views of the candidate who may be presented for their suffrages. It fortunately happens that this duty for myself is easily discharged by referring to the principles embodied in the resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Convention. These resolutions, unequivocal and comprehensive in character, reflect my personal conviction and have my hearty approval.

It is difficult, however, in a political campaign, to fix popular attention on more than one issue, and in the pending election every voter in the United States clearly sees that the controlling question is whether the protective tariff duties now in force shall be so reduced as to destroy their efficiency, or whether these duties shall be retained, with such modifications and adjustments as shall better adapt them to the great end of protecting the vast and important industries of the whole country.

The Republican platform, while recognizing the necessity of reducing the revenue declares that this reduction must not be made at the expense of these industries and of American labor.

The American people have now enjoyed the protective system for a longer continuous period than ever before in the history of the National Government. The result is that for more than a quarter of a century they have realized a degree of industrial and financial prosperity unprecedented in this country and never equaled in any other. The pressing reason, given for once again trying the old experiment of a revenue tariff without protection as a motive or end, is that the present tariff has produced and is producing a surplus in the treasury. But is it not easily within the wisdom of Congress to adjust the national income to the national expenditure without sacrificing or even imperiling an industrial system which has brought untold advantages to the entire country?

Admitting that the present tariff by lapse of time and the large expansion of trade which it has stimulated, needs revision, is it not wiser and more patriotic to revise it with a careful regard to the interest of protection than with the purpose of lessoning its protective features? These are some of the questions which must be answered at the national polls in November. For myself, as a citizen, and as a candidate, I do not hesitate to declare that from long observation, I am an unwavering friend of the protective system. In a business life now extending over forty years, I have witnessed and compared the effect upon the country of a revenue tariff tending to free trade, with a protective tariff encouraging home industries. Under the former the development of the country has always been arrested, while under the latter it has uniformally been promoted. To the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow the difference between the two systems is that of narrowing chances on the one hand and expanding opportunities on the other. Free trade would open America to competition with the whole world. Protection reserves America for Americans, native and adopted.

The industrial system of a country is as sensitive as its public credit. A hostile movement creates distrust in the public mind and confidence, the only basis of successful trade, becomes impaired. New enterprises wither in the bud, capital grows timid, the field of labor is contracted, and pressure for employment inevitably reduces the wages of all workingmen. With the views of the convention so frankly expressed in its resolutions upon all other positions of public interest, I find myself in hearty accord. In relation to silver and its important bearing upon the national currency, as well as its connection with, and influence on the prosperity of large sections of our common country; in its advocation of a judicious settlement of the public lands policy; in urging the necessity for better coast defenses and the duty we owe to the shipping interests of the country, the platform but repeats the approved principles of the Republican party.

The Republican party proposes a distinctly American policy; not one of narrowness and bigotry, but one broad and philanthropic. A policy that best helps the whole world by the example of a great and growing, powerful nation, founded on the equality of every man before the law. It is for the American people to develop and cultivate the continent to which, in the providence of God, they have fallen heirs. They should adopt a policy which looks steadily to this great end. With no spirit of narrowness toward other people, but rather in the highest interest of all, they should find under their own flag a field of limitless advance in the direction of the improvement, the prosperity and the happiness of man. Very respectfully yours,

LEVI P. MORTON.

Confession of Girl Poisoner.

CHICAGO, October 3.—Minnie Kratzenberg, the thirteen-year-old girl who attempted to kill her mother and brothers and sisters by putting poison in the food, was arraigned in a police court. She confessed her guilt in a nonchalant manner. Mrs. Snyder, the woman who, the girl says, told her to do the act, was also on trial. She denied her guilt. Both were held to the grand jury.

Large Incendiary Fire.

MARSHFIELD, WIS., October 3.—The plaining mill and all the lumber left from the fire of last Friday was burned yesterday. This fire is also supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The total loss now reaches $175,000, with about $70,000 insurance.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOLLY.

What the Leading Editors Think of His Retaliation Message.

The more the arbitrary power of a man thus constituted is increased, the more dangerous he is. The president cannot be trusted with managing more rope than he has.—Minneapolis Tribune.

His treaty rejected, he faces about and demands a grant of authority which would enable him to interrupt all the trade between Canada and the United States, and even talks of war.—Leavenworth Times.

After all there were only two courses open to the president after the rejection of the one side treaty by the senate. He had either to issue a proclamation prohibiting the entry of Canadian products, or to neglect the duty imposed upon him by congress and allow the outrages to continue. He has chosen the latter course.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

We do not need a sledgehammer to mash musquitoes with. If the president had a year ago gently reminded Canada that searches and seizures were little games that two could play at, which was the intention of the bill passed by congress conferring some extraordinary powers on the president for this purpose, the fishery question would have been solved satisfactorily.—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

Congress should not give the president any more discretionary power in this matter, but should abrogate Articles 28 and 29 in a formal manner as soon as possible. The privileges given by them to the United States are worth about $5,000 a year, while they are worth $5,000,000 a year to Canada.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Why does not the president move on the enemy's works at once by ordering all Canadian shipping from United States ports? He can do that now and tear up the railroads later.—Binghamton, N. Y., Republican.

This country has not in recent years witnessed a more flagrant or humiliating exhibition of demagogism in high place than is afforded in the elaborate and absurdly needless message which President Cleveland sent to congress relating to retaliatory legislation.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

If President Cleveland hopes to divert attention from his actual record by a little bluster and bill posting he will find himself greatly mistaken, and so he will be if he thinks that kicking up a dust about fish will obscure the great issue of the campaign.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Evidently Mr. Cleveland's concern about the denial of free transhipment and equal canal tolls, and his desire to retaliate upon the Canadians in kind, are in the nature of an afterthought.—Hartford Courant.

Slightly Sarcastic, but Painfully True.

It is very singular that the white voters of the south are in such a state of abject terror at the designs of the negroes, while at the same time if an actual conflict occurs it is always the whites who are the attacking party and the negroes who suffer. A dispatch from a town in Louisiana, for example, says that an armed body of forty white men left a certain locality and went to another place to meet some more armed white men, their purpose being to proceed to a place known as Long Blues, where it is reported that the negroes have armed and made threats against the white residents of that neighborhood.

If the colored voters of the south are such a fierce and desperate lot of people, it is very strange how suddenly they become peaceable about election time, or at any rate, how little their votes seem to count in an election. In nineteen congressional districts in five southern states there were, in 1886, about 320,000 colored votes, and yet in those nineteen districts there was not a single Republican vote registered as having been cast. Probably the negroes made threats before the election; that is, threats of voting the Republican ticket; and, as in Louisiana, they were waited upon by armed white men and induced to withdraw their threats, and to be amenable to the logic of rifles and shot guns with white men behind them.

No wonder the south is solid for Cleveland, when more than 1,000,000 voters are as much deprived of the right of suffrage as if the fifteenth amendment had never passed; and yet southern Democrats keep up the cry of sectionalism, and sneer at the "outrage mill" as persistently as ever. But outrages on voters are a fact, nevertheless, and it is always the negro voter who suffers, never the white Democrat.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Your Friend Committed Suicide.

You never suspected it, none of his friends dreamed of it, he did not know it himself, but it is exactly what he did, nevertheless. Do you remember his sallow complexion? Do you remember how he used to complain of headaches and constipation? "I'm getting quite bilious," he said to you one day, "but I guess it'll pass off. I haven't done anything for it because I don't believe in 'dosing.'" Soon after that you heard of his death. It was very sudden, and every one was greatly surprised. If he had taken Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets he would be alive and well to day. Don't follow his example. The "Pellets" are easy to take, mild in their action, and always sure.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Coal has gone up twenty-five cents a ton in Canton.

Wooster's bonded indebtedness is $134-650. So says The Jacksonian.

Akron's first building and loan association has just been organized.

Mrs. John Perry, of Cherry street, fell Monday afternoon, breaking her left wrist.

The Democrats talk of having Virgil P. Kline, a bright Cleveland star, talk to them soon.

W. Mathie's yearling colt, by Zielley's Long's Hiatoga, took first premium at the county fair.

The Advocate says eighteen dwelling houses were erected in New Philadelphia this summer.

The exports of apples from the United States and Canada last week, amounted to 49,500 bushels.

The Abraham Lichtenwalter family reunion was held on the county fair grounds on Thursday, October 4.

The family of Martin Richards moved to Johnstown, Pa., Monday, where Mr. Richards has been located for some time.

The Rev. Fleming James, D.D., the dean of Kenyon college, will occupy the pulpit of St. Timothy's church next Sunday.

The filling and grading of Clay street from Cherry to North was sold on the ground, last Saturday, to John Snyder for four hundred and fifty dollars.

Magnificent olive wood collection plates, brought from Jerusalem and presented to the church by Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, were used in St. Timothy's Sunday.

H. I. Monroe, editor of the Creston Journal, has been granted a divorce from his wife. We presume they are now both happy.—Canal Fulton Signal. Mrs. Monroe that was, is known here as Jennie Cloman.

A Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling south bound freight train overtook three of Chris. Gairber's cows, Sunday afternoon. Two were thrown off and not hurt, but a leg of the third was broken, and it had to be killed.

Philip Luches, a cooper employed by Warwick & Justus, while gathering chestnuts, Saturday, near Canal Fulton, fell from a tree a distance of twenty feet, dislocating his right shoulder and breaking two ribs.

The Rev. Dr. Sheridan Baker, announced to preach in the First Methodist church on Sunday, telegraphed Sunday evening that he had missed his train. He expects to be here Sunday, October 14.

John Rudy, the twenty-two-year old son of William Rudy, who lives about five miles west of Massillon, severed a large artery in his leg Thursday, and nearly bled to death before Dr. Gardner reached him and succeeded in staunching the flow.

At the recent reunion of the 104th O. V. I., the following officers were selected: Sergeant A. Bomberger, of Company E, president; A. W. Mills, Company D, vice president; Henry R. Packer, Company B, secretary; Captain A. J. Ricks, Company E, treasurer.

McKinley, Alger, Noyes, Bishop Arrett, the colored orator, and Congressman Dalzell, will speak in Youngstown on Saturday, October 20. The Massillon clubs will be invited to attend. It will be the grandest political demonstration in the district this fall.

A horse attached to a buggy containing John and Fred Hose took fright at an umbrella Sunday afternoon, on West Tremont street. The animal whirled around a corner, throwing both men out, by which John Hose's left collar bone was broken.

Xavier Kern, the West Brookfield manufacturer of coal drills, has eleven hundred in use in fifteen States, made by him since 1881, when he took out letters patent. Nine thousand made by others, who are infringing on his patent, are also in use. He has commenced action against these firms.

The local wheat market which for months has been almost stationary, today takes a bound, and stopping at ninety-five cents, is nearer the dollar mark than it has been for many a day. At the same time flour has also jumped proportionately. All grades of flour have advanced ten cents a sack and forty cents a barrel.

Young William Bromfield, a half-grown lad who lives on Washington avenue, was accidentally struck squarely in the left eye-ball by a mis-sent base ball. It is yet too early to safely predict, but it looks as though its use will not be destroyed. As the boy was born sightless in one eye, to lose the other would be a double affliction.

Albert Morganthaler has just packed away for the winter a very handsome little row boat, made this summer by himself, which is beyond doubt the handsomest in this vicinity. In its construction he has employed selected white cedar, mahogany, white oak, walnut and butternut. It is joined with brass nails, and finished entirely with brass and copper. It is provided with cane seats, and is finished naturally. The weight is but eighty-eight pounds.

PRSONALITIES

And Matrers that Agitate the Society World.

Mrs. James Peacock is visiting in Chicago.

Harmon Loeffler has returned from Omaha.

Mrs. James R. Dunn has returned after a summer's absence.

Miss Alice Spahr is visiting relatives in Malotte Park, Ind.

Mr. Geo. W. Merwin has returned from a trip to Milwaukee.

Andrew Burkle and family are spending a week in Cleveland.

Dr. and Mrs. Hisey have gone to Columbiana to visit the doctor's parents.

Messrs. Joseph Ess and Frank Clementz have returned from Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pocock returned Sunday night from their visit in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hambright, of Oakland, Cal., left Monday morning for their home.

Albert Morganthaler left Wednesday for the Columbus and Cincinnati expositions.

The Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Mt. Vernon, is visiting at the home of Mrs. J. M. Jarvis.

Mr. E. Hughes, manager of Russell & Co.'s branch office at Portland, Ore., is in town.

Miss Nellie King has commenced teaching school at East Greenville, this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Lynch will be at home, after November 1, at 105 West Tuscarawas street, Canton.

Miss Anna Jones, of New Philadelphia, who has been visiting Miss Sadie Perry, returned to her home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Dutton and Miss Carrie Dutton, of California, are the guests of Robert H. Folger, Esq.

Mrs. Cora Kelly Hood of Brooklyn, spent a few days with Mrs. J. H. Hunt and Mrs. Carrie Brown, this week.

Mrs. Michael Fisher, of North Mill street, has been removed to the insane department of the county infirmary.

Mr. Ephraim Bowman, of Iowa, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. Joseph Bowman, in this vicinity, returned home yesterday.

Mr. C. B. Bader and Miss Mary Oser were married Thursday, at St. Mary's Catholic church, the Rev. James Kuhn officiating.

Mr. C. L. McLain left Saturday night for Chicago, where he was joined by by Mr. C. M. Russell. They will go to St. Paul together.

Harvey Falor, Harry Blocker, Geo. Miller, and Felix and Lewis Bernard, left to-day for Tippecanoe, on a two weeks' hunting and fishing expedition.

Mr. William A. Ulman returned Saturday night from Indiana, throughout the length and breadth of which he has been travelling, and remained here until Wednesday.

Dr. W. H. Kirkland, who started to Indiana last Sunday, called there by the serious injuries received by his sister by burning, did not reach his destination until several hours after her death.

Ed Buehl is now in Philadelphia, clerking in a drug store by day and attending pharmaceutical lectures by night. He writes that the other evening he witnessed a parade of Republican clubs in which thirty-five thousand men participated and which took five hours to pass a given point.

Miss Davis gave an afternoon reception Wednesday at her home on East street, in honor of Miss Etta Falloure, of Wheeling, who is her guest. Delicate refreshments were served, and every one carried away beautiful little souvenir baskets, filled with carnations and rose buds.

A Pleasant Gathering.

At their home on Green street Tuesday night, the Misses Mame and Nellie Huber entertained about thirty of their friends. The company was given in honor of their friend, Miss Ford, of Mansfield. Dancing was generally taken part in, and with refreshments the evening passed quickly and pleasantly away. Miss Audler, of Canton, was also present

The Methodist Church—Organ Contract Let.

The next edition of the WEEKLY INDEPENDENT will contain a legal notice from the trustees of the First Methodist church, of the filing of their petition for authority to encumber the parsonage property to the extent of three thousand dollars. This sum is needed to complete the interior, which will be ready for occupancy in a short time. One of the trustees said this morning: "When completed the building will have cost about forty thousand dollars; I know of more expensive church edifices, and some more attractive in exterior, yet as a bit of architecture adapted for the purpose for which it was designed, I know of none more perfect." A contract was signed Wednesday with Johnson & Co., organ manufacturers, of Westfield, Mass., for an instrument to be delivered by December 15. It will cost three thousand three hundred dollars, net, and will be finished in harmony with the interior.

The finest line of transparencies at the Independent Company's store.

THE CITY COUNCIL

GRINDS OUT ROUTINE WORK.

Three Additional Electric Lights—Improvement Bonds to be Issued Sidewalk Construction to Continue.

Only Mr. Volkmor was absent at the council meeting on Wednesday night, he being detained by illness.

The city marshal's report for the quarter ending October 1 was presented and accepted, showing that sixty-three persons had been imprisoned, and that $22.50 was the amount of unpaid subsistence.

George Scheer and eighty other petitioners asked for the laying of a stone crossing, previously ordered, on the north side of Plum street, across Mill, instead of on the south side. Referred to paving and grading committee, with power to act.

The report of the street commissioner for the week ending September 29, showing the expenditure of $57.00 was accepted.

To the request preferred by the Massillon Paper Company for the removal of a fire hydrant now on the line of a road about to be opened, the council, without motion decided to await the completion of the work by the county.

Dr. T. J. Reed and Mrs. Kate Weil in a communication, represented that they had laid flagging on High street, in accordance with the stakes given by the city engineer. The walks, so laid were eight or ten inches below the established grade, and were at times impassable. The signers requested the council to have the stones properly relaid. Engineer Miller stated that if the walks were not at the proper height, it was because the contractor had not rightly laid them. The communication was referred to the council in committee of the whole.

Resolution by Mr. Leo: That in the opinion of the council, it is necessary to improve Charles street by havring sidewalks laid with flagging on both sides of said street, from Erie to Mill streets. Be it further

Resolved, That the property owners be notified and ordered to comply with this resolution. Passed.

Mr. C. Russell, at the request of the council, rose to state that the culvert now being built under Wooster street by the county commissioners, for the purpose of draining the old city fire pond, would cause the water to overflow the land of the Sippo Coal Company, to which be should certainly object. Mr. Russell further stated that the county commissioners had agreed to defray one-third of the expenses of laying a sewer from the culvert to the creek, and that all trouble would be obviated, should the city pay the balance. The question was referred to the judiciary committee and the city solicitor, to report Thursday night.

Mr. Clutz moved that the committee on light be empowered to locate four additional electric lights. The desire evidently was to formally go over action that was ill-advisedly taken, in an informal manner a week ago. The city clerk certified that there was only one hundred dollars in the lighting fund, over the amount required to pay for lights already contracted for.

Mr. Clutz therefore amended his resolution, ordering three lights, for which the city has funds on hand. Carried. The lights were then located as follows: Front street, at the terminus of the Hammersmith road; Akron street, in front of M. Wagner's property; Clay street, near the gas works.

Resolution by Mr. Clutz: That a stone crossing be laid across Summit street, on the north side of Main. Carried.

An ordinance was introduced providing for the issuance of improvement bonds for two thousand dollars, to be sold by the city clerk to the highest bidder, but not below par; the bonds to draw six per cent. interest; the money so borrowed to be used in the construction of stone sidewalks on South Erie street, in front of property owned by Russell & Co., J. H. Hunt and J. R. Dunn; the cost of the work to be placed upon the tax duplicate, and collected of the named property holders.

John W. Cope informed the council that he had a wrecked buggy in consequence of driving into the stone for the Wooster street culvert. He asked what the council proposed to do about it. The claim was referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion the council took a recess until this evening.

BILLS PAID.

J. Frantz	$125 00
O. E. Young	75 00
J. R. White	78 75
J. W. Foltz	50 00
A. Wendling	200 00
J. Kitchen	50 00
F. Ertle	50 00
T Hagan	50 00
G. Maier	50 00
C. Baatz	15 00
J. Bamberger	45 00
A. Wendling	22 50
A Phister	31 00
F. W. Albrecht	4 05
Peter Bantz	3 00
John Fisher	137 60
L. Limbach	57 00

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Houses of Ill Fame Raided.

The entire police force surrounded two well known houses of ill fame on Saturday night, arresting all the occupants. At the Red Front on Railroad street, three girls and the landlady were arrested. They all appeared before the mayor Monday. Ann Collins, Nellie Rolchey and Clara Raymond pleaded guilty to being inmates of a house of prostitution, and paid fines of five dollars and costs amounting to two dollars and sixty cents each. Mary Rolchey, the ponderous proprietress, paid costs and a fine of fifteen dollars. Two men were also arrested at the "Red Front," who gave the officers security but have thus far failed to appear for trial.

Mrs. Minnie Hudson, proprietress of the Clay street house of ill fame, through her liege lord, John Hudson, appeared before Mayor Frantz on Tuesday and pleaded guilty to keeping a house of ill fame. The usual fine, fifteen dollars and costs, amounting to four dollars and sixty cents more, was paid. Carrie Norton and Maggie Ray, two inmates, paid five dollars and costs each. Two young men who were also arrested and who gave bail for their appearance, have forfeited their bond by reason of non-appearance.

Paul Huwig, of West Brookfield, got drunk Monday night, and meeting Councilman Leu on the street, insulted and struck at him. Mr Lea promptly took him by the arm and landed him in the mayor's office. After spending a night in jail, he paid costs amounting to four dollars and sixty cents

HUNG HIMSELF!

CYRUS BRENINGER GOES TO BASHFORD'S WOODS,

Fastens a Rope Around his Neck, the Other End to the Limb of a Tree and Jumps Off.

Cyrus Breninger, a farmer whose home is one mile north of West Lebanon, just over the line in Wayne county, committed suicide on Monday. He took a walk Monday morning, and failing to return in the evening, his friends became alarmed and instituted a search. His whereabouts was not discovered until Tuesday morning, when his dead body was found suspended from a beech tree, some twenty rods from his residence.

The noose had not tightened properly and nearly slipped over one side of his head. The limb was not more than three and one half feet high from which he fell. The cause that induced him to terminate his existence is only guessed at. He had been an invalid for years, and had had a partial stroke of paralysis. It is supposed that he brooded over his disabilities, until he worked himself up into the the mental condition that caused him to hang himself. He was fifty years of age and leaves a wife.

THE MUSICAL SEASON

Three Magnificent Concerts for Massillon.

As a result of his enterprise, Prof. Feuchtinger has two hundred and seventy-five names on his list as guarantors of the course of high class concerts proposed by him. In order to secure himself financially he should have over four hundred, but the time allowed was short, and rather than fall behind the workers in other cities, he signed contracts last Wednesday insuring the giving of three musical entertainments in this city this season. The first recital will be given in the opera house between November 22 and 29, for which both Doerner and Andres, the eminent pianists, have been engaged. They will have two concert pianos, and beside solos will render orchestral work together. The second recital will be given in January, by Miss Nellie Stevens. The third will take place in February, the principal performer to be Miss Amy Fay. Other talent will be employed, upon each of these occasions. Mr. Wilson G. Smith, the eminent composer and critic, of Cleveland, will accompany these artists upon their tour, and will report their success to various musical journals. The cities included in the circuit, through which Massillon will be enabled to enjoy these concerts for a nominal consideration, are Cleveland, Sandusky, Akron, Warren, Canton, Wooster, Mansfield, Delaware, Urbana, Dayton, Ft. Wayne, Greensburg and Massillon.

Death of T. A. Leahy.

Thomas A. Leahy died at his home one and one-half miles north of this city, at a few minutes before noon Monday. He had been crippled for some time, by reason of a fall, and his illness dates back some months. He was seventy-two years old and leaves a wife and highly respected family of five sons and three daughters. They all occupy responsible positions in life, and with the exception of ex-Judge Leahy, of El Paso, Texas, all reside in close proximity to Massillon. The funeral arrangements will be made known to-morrow.

Look to Your Heart.

Mrs. Charles Greenwood, of Indianapolis, had what the doctors called asthma, but she got little relief until she took Dr. Miles' New Cure, which soon made her long winded, stopped the pain in chest, swelling of ankles, cough, palpitation, etc. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

The Stark County Physicians,

CANTON, O., October 3.—A big sensation has been created by charges made to day at the quarterly meeting of the Stark county Medical Society against several physicians, who, it is alleged, make a practice of performing criminal surgical operations Formal charges will be preferred at the January meeting. One physician is accused of attempting to blackmail one of his victims. The matter is the talk of the town.

THE INDEPENDENT learns that none of the Massillon members of the society are implicated in the above. Dr. Portman of Canton, who precipitated the question refused to make known the names of the guilty ones while they were in the room, yesterday and upon consideration, it was resolved to have the charges put in writing at the next meeting. Dr. Portman stated that he knew of twenty cases of criminal practice in Canton, and the feeling is that there will be little difficulty in proving the charges. The result will be the expulsion of the members, against whom the crime is proven, from the society.

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The Independent Company have just received a new supply of the September American Magazine.

Edwin Forrest's Secret.

The great tragedian, Forrest, had a secret which everybody ought to learn and profit by. Said he, "I owe all my success to the fact that everything I have undertaken I have done thoroughly. I never neglect trifles." That's the point—don't neglect trifles. Don't neglect that hacking cough, those night sweats, that feeble and capricious appetite, and the other symptoms, trifling in themselves, but awful in their significance. They herald the approach of consumption. You are in danger, but you can be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will restore you to health and vigor, as it has thousands of others. For all scrofulous diseases, and consumption is one of them, it is a sovereign remedy.

Effects of Modern Life.

Eminent authorities unanimously agree that the high pressure methods of modern life are rapidly making us a race of nervous invalids—subject to all manner of nervous affections, headache, insanity, dizziness, neuralgia, backache, hysteria, nervous troubles of the heart, stomach, kidneys brain, etc. Ladies and gentlemen who are thus afflicted, or who are compelled to keep late hours, do much mental or physical work, who worry or fret about business or domestic troubles, should remember that no other remedy in the world will so speedily cure these diseases, repair or build up the brain and nervous systems, as Dr. Miles' great discovery, the Restorative Nervine It contains no opium or morphine. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

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Crockery for Sale.

Closing out 10,000 gallons of Stoneware. Apple Butter Crocks, Jars, &c. Prices from 2 to 6 cents per gallon, at the New Pottery. M. H. STAGER & Co. 15t4

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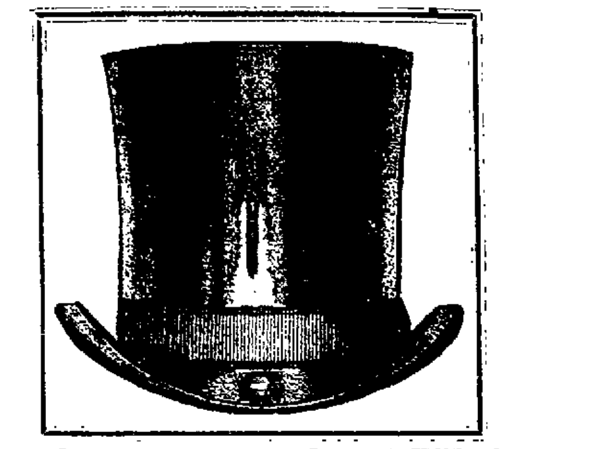

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FORAKER AND BLAINE.

THE REPUBLICANS OF NEW YORK LISTEN

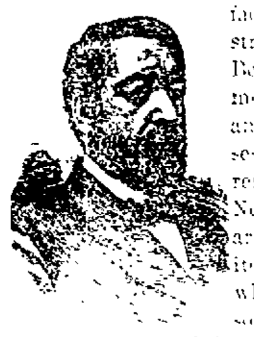
To Addresses Made by These Two Brilliant Campaigners and Others — The Tariff and Other Issues Discussed—Foraker Not Able to Hold the Crowd.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The Polo grounds were transformed into a long plane of humanity and brilliancy Saturday night. It is estimated about 25,000 persons congregated within the enclosure, the occasion being the grand Republican rally, during which the shining lights of the party, among others the Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. J. B. Foraker, of Ohio; General Adam B. King, of Maryland; Hon. A. L. Morris, of Arizona; Hon. John Finnerty, of Illinois, delivered addresses, which were received with the wildest kind of enthusiasm.

Mr. A. P. Humphrey, President of the Harlem Republican Club presided. He introduced Governor Foraker, who was the first speaker, in a brief speech appropriate to the occasion. After Mr. Foraker had fairly begun his speech there were loud and persistent cries for Blaine, compelling the Governor to cease speaking.

Mr. Blaine in response to the demands of the crowd stepped to the front of the stand. His appearance was the signal for the most indescribable enthusiasm. Cannons] were fired, rockets exploded and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." When quiet was restored Mr. Humphrey introduced Mr. Blaine. At the mention of his name the crowd cheered again and again. Mr. Blaine said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens:



General Harrison has the agreeable faculty of condensing a whole argument within the dimensions of a proverb. It is the faculty which was the striking feature in Benjamin Franklin's mode of reasoning and Mr. Lincoln possessed it in a very remarkable degree. Never was a happier argument more felicitously stated than when General Harrison said that free traders were studying maxims instead of markets. In a single phrase he exhibited the fallacy and the weakness of their whole argument. They speak of theory, they respect practice and I wish to speak to-night of the history of tariff in this country from the first of the Government to this hour. One great lesson has been taught. It began under Washington with a protective tariff. It was increased by separate enactments up to the war in 1812. It was doubled in the war of 1812 and up to that time there was not any difference in this country. All parties, Democrats and Republicans alike, all were in favor of tariff. The division came first on the act of 1816, after the war. Then happened exactly what Mr. Cleveland threatened this country with the abolition of the tariff and disaster to the country, and from that time to 1824 was the worst period that this country had ever seen and in 1824 the first heavily decided protective tariff was passed, and if there are any Democrats within the sound of my name I beg them to listen while I state, who voted for that bill. In the first place a Senator from Tennessee named Andrew Jackson, in the next place a Senator from New York named Martin Van Buren, in the next place a representative from Pennsylvania named James Buchanan—three men who were afterwards Democratic Presidents of the United States—voted for that bill, and besides them a Senator from Kentucky, Richard M. Johnson, afterwards Vice President of the United States with Van Buren, and besides these the great host of the Democratic party supported that measure and four years later when they made the tariff still higher the men whom I have mentioned were still in. The Senate and House repeated that vote, and in addition to those I have named, Silas Wright, a Senator from New York, and the ablest man that the Democrats of New York ever sent to the National Capitol, reported that tariff brought limited prosperity to the country. It was going on from good to better, and from better to best, when, just at that time, there came athwart the national sky the influence that guides the Democratic party to-day. Mr. Calhoun, who had started as a protectionist, had found his way to the presidency barred by his quarrel with Jackson and by Jackson's favoritism to Van Buren, and just then and there began that influence which broke down that protective tariff.

Mr. Calhoun found that they could not free labor in the south with slave labor, and therefore they could not have manufactories, and therefore they were not in favor of the tariff and from that hour voted from 1832 and 1833 the Democratic party in this country was changed, and it had then and there established two corner stones, the advocacy of extension of slavery and free trade. Those were two great leading conspirators that guided that party on in breaking down the tariff of 1828 and [illegible] they established the free trade tariff of 1833. Then again just as it had [illegible] the low tariff of 1816 came the financial crisis of 1837 and the country was again prostrated.

How was it relieved? By the protective tariff of 1842. It had been brought to such a prostrate degree of depression I might almost say ruin, that everywhere men were out of work, and were glad to get it at fifty cents a day under the administration of Martin Van Buren, the Democrat from New York. That was followed by the election of William Henry Harrison, (cheers), and his election brought the tariff of 1842. Well, that [illegible] prosperity, and when the Democrats nominated Mr. Polk against Henry Clay in 1844 he was compelled (the Democratic candidate) to write a letter [illegible] and with no intention of keeping it, that he was in favor of a certain degree of protection and [illegible] expressed in what was known as the Kane letter Mr. Clay was defeated and Mr. Polk installed and then despite all pledges of the Democratic party they broke down the protection tariff of 1842 [illegible] it down by the casting vote of George M. Dallas, who was [illegible] tage that protection should [illegible]. They broke it down without [illegible] as one Democrat [illegible]. There [illegible] immediate disaster and yet we [illegible] the Democrats all through this country [illegible] tariff argument that is being waved from the lakes to the Gulf, cite the tariff of 1846 as the proof that a low revenue tariff serves the interest of the country better than a protective tariff.

My friends, when the tariff of 1846 went into effect the Mexican war immediately broke out and it lost $150,000,000. The Irish famine came in and called for enormous shipments of breadstuff. The revolutions of 1848 in Europe occurred and the result was that by a reverse action prosperity was made in the United States and before these revolutions had passed we made the discovery of gold in California. The panic of 1857 prostrated all the great interests of the country. Mr. Buchanan was compelled to say in his message to Congress in December of that year that with all our natural resources in our hands yet our manufactories were prostrated, enterprises were dead, and the laboring men of the country were without work and in great distress. That never was cured until the protective tariff came into being again caused by the by Abe Lincoln's election in 1860. (Cheers.) And from that time to this we have had a protective tariff. From 1860 this country has had the blessing of a protective tariff and there has never been in ancient or modern history, on this hemisphere or any other continent or in the isles of the sea, a country that for twenty-four years has been as prosperous as the United States of America. (Cheers.) And now Mr. Cleveland, following up the precedent of the Democratic presidents that have broken down the protective tariff before, asks that the voters of the United States shall aid him in destroying the protective tariff now, and the question is submitted to you the voters of the United States, to you voters of New York, to you voters of New York especially, to say to Mr. Cleveland that after all his administration he has not the power to destroy the protective tariff. (Cheers.) Now, my friends, I am running very hastily over a centuries history of the tariff, and I say without fear of contradiction by any one that these things lead us to the indisputable conclusion: first, there has never been a protective tariff in this country that did not bring prosperity; second, that a protective tariff has never been broken down without bringing adversity with it, and third, that there has never been since Mr. Calhoun gave the south the lead in the Democratic party nearly sixty years ago, a Democratic administration put in power that did not try to break down the protective tariff. Cleveland denied when he ran in 1884, that the protective tariff was an issue and the Democrats of New York and elsewhere pledged the American people, Mr. Samuel J. Randall honorably and faithfully pledged the American people that the advent of the Democratic party should not in the least affect the tariff.

That pledge was given four years ago, and now in the year of Christ 1888, you see how that pledge has been kept, for the American people are in a struggle, one that will be decisive for the next twenty-five years. They are in a struggle whether we shall surrender our protection and place this country on the basis of sharp competition from Europe, or whether we shall maintain the same system that has wrought so powerfully in and of the prosperity of every man in the land; and that question, fellow citizens, is submitted to you.

On my return from Europe I landed in this city a month ago. I had the pleasure of making a brief speech then, and I said to the mighty host of laboring men in this country, our wage-workers, that the decision of the question was with them. They can destroy the tariff by their votes, or they can maintain protection by their votes (cheers).

It is for you to say. It should be a light, a guide to teach you the lesson, the great lesson that if you do not maintain your own ground no one else will maintain it for you. The ballot is in your hands. It may be wielded for your destruction or it may be wielded for your protection and safety. [Cheers.]

Governor Foraker resumed his speech at one of the other stands. Mr. Blaine was followed by other speakers.

CONGRESS.

What This National Body Will Do This Week.

WASHINGTON, October 1.—There will be a potpourri of business in the two houses of Congress during the week, and it will come up in such a manner as to make a forecasting of it impossible. It is expected that neither house will remain in session more than about half of the time, the House of Representatives being in a mood to adjourn from day to day after a short morning hour.

The Senate will, after some miscellaneous business, proceed with the consideration of the conference report on the general deficiency bill. Political debates will develop from time to time. The tariff bill may excite some observations during the week in the Senate.

To-day is individual suspension day in the House, but it is not probable that this order will be observed. The pending appropriation bill, the general deficiency, will be under consideration most of the time the House will be in session. Other measures which will receive attention will be of a miscellaneous and not important character. As a quorum does not exist, everything will have to be done by unanimous consent.

Congressional Nominations.

ALLENTOWN, PA., October 1.—[illegible] Biery received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Ninth district.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 1.—[illegible] W. McKinley (colored), Republican, was nominated for Congress [illegible] district.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 1.—Henry Smith, Labor nominee for Congress, was indorsed by the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District.

DETROIT, MICH., October 1.—Hon. G. [illegible] L. Yaple, who was recently nominated for Congress by the Democrats [illegible] District, has declined [illegible] nomination.

A Mad Sow Attacks a Woman.

COLUMBUS, IND., [illegible] uel Strickland [illegible] went to feed a large [illegible] penned near the [illegible] the pen, and [illegible] some slop [illegible] hog made a spring and [illegible] by the shoulder, throwing her down and [illegible] her in several places [illegible] were at work [illegible] and liberated [illegible] dressed the [illegible] nothing [illegible] are very [illegible]

Rich Gold Discoveries.

MENOMINEE, [illegible] of Marinette, [illegible] consin, is greatly excited over [illegible] gold in township 34, range 17. [illegible] mens have been brought [illegible] boom promises [illegible] are now being made for exploring the property systematically.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S RESPECTS TO THE CELESTIAL PIGTAILS.

The Message From the White House—The Chinese Exclusion Bill Approved and Signed—The Immigration from the Flowery Realms to this Country Absolutely Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—Yesterday the President sent the following message to Congress:

I have this day approved House bill No. 11,336, supplementary to an act entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved the sixth day of May, 1882. It seems to me that some suggestions and recommendations may properly accompany my approval of this bill. Its object is to more effectually accomplish by legislation the exclusion from this country of Chinese laborers. The experiment of blending the social habits and mutual race idiosyncracies of the Chinese laboring classes with those of the great body of the people of the United States, has been proven by the experience of twenty years, and ever since the Burlingame treaty of 1868, to be in every sense unwise, impolitic, and injurious to both nations. With the lapse of time, the necessity for its abandonment has grown in force, until those having in charge the government of the respective countries have solved to modify and sufficiently abrogate all those features of prior conventional arrangements which permitted the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States.

In modifications of prior conventions, the treaty of November 17, 1880, was concluded, whereby, in the first article thereof, it was agreed that the United States should at will regulate, limit or suspend the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, but not absolutely prohibit it; and under this article, an act of Congress, approved on May 6, 1882, (see vol. 2, p 58, statutes at large), and amended July 5, 1884 (vol. 23, p 115 statutes at large), suspended for ten yeaas the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States and regulated the going and coming of such Chinese laborers as were at that time in the United States.

It was, however, soon made evident that the mercenary greed of the parties who were trading in the labor of this class of the Chinese population, was proving too strong for the just execution of the law and that the virtual defeat of the object and intent of both law and treaty was being fraudulently accomplished by false pretense and perjury, contrary to the expressed will of both governments. To such an extent has the successful violation of the treaty and the laws enacted for its execution progressed, that the courts in the Pacific States have been for some time past overwhelmed by the examination of cases of Chinese laborers who are charged with having entered our ports under fraudulent certificates of return or seek to establish by perjury the claim of prior residence. Such demonstration of the inoperative and inefficient condition of the treaty and law has produced deep-seated and increasing discontent among the people of the United States, and especially with those resident on the Pacific coast. This has induced me to omit no effort to find an effectual remedy for the evils complained of, and to answer the earnest popular demand for the absolute exclusion of Chinese laborers, having objects and purposes unlike our own and wholly discontented with American citizenship.

Aided by the presence in this country of able and intelligent diplomatic and consular officers of the Chinese government and the representations made from time to time by our minister in China under the instructions of the Department of State the actual condition of public sentiment and the status of affairs in the United States, has been fully known the Government of China.

The necessity for remedy has been fully appreciated by the government, and in August, 1886, our minister at Pekin received from the foreign office a communication announcing that China, of her own accord, proposed to establish a system of strict and absolute prohibition of her laborers, under heavy penalties, from coming to the United States, and likewise to prohibit the return to the United States of any Chinese laborer who had at any time gone back to China "in order" (in the words of the communication) "that the Chinese laborers may gradually be reduced in number and causes of danger averted and lives preserved."

This view of the Chinese Government, so completely in harmony with that of the United States, was, by my direction, speedily formulated in a treaty draft between the two nations, embodying the propositions so presented by the Chinese foreign office.

The deliberations, frequent oral discussions and correspondence on the general questions that ensued, have been fully communicated by me to the Senate at the present session and, as contained in Senate executive documents of parts 1 and 2, and in Senate executive document No. 272, may be properly referred to as containing a complete history of the transaction.

It is thus easy to learn how the joint desires and unequivocal mutual understanding of the two governments were brought into articulated form in the treaty, which, after a mutual exhibition of plenary powers from the respective governments, was signed and concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and China at this capital on March 12th last.

Being submitted for the advice and consent of the Senate, its confirmation, on the seventh day of May last was accompanied by two amendments, which that body engrafted upon it.

On the 12th day of the same month, the Chinese minister, who was the plenipotentiary of his government in the negotiation and the conclusion of the treaty, in a note to the Secretary of State, gave his approval of these amendments, "as they did not alter the terms of the treaty," and the amendments were at once telegraphed to China, whither the original treaty had previously been sent, immediately after its signature on March 12.

The President recommends that Congress by joint resolution [illegible] ner, provide that [illegible] have actually embarked [illegible] this country before the [illegible] may be permitted to [illegible] mends the appropriation [illegible] named in the rejected treaty to indemnify certain Chinese subjects for damages suffered through violence in the [illegible] comparatively unsettled portions of our country.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER EDITOR, 621 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

September 29, 1888.

Mr. Irwin has departed for St. Louis.

In our next issue we will give solutions to Mr. Sanderson's problems.

Our correspondent, W. C. Belden, has returned home after an extended tour through California.

When Mr. Irwin arrives home he will resume the contest for the Boston championship medal with Mr. Parrow.

In a match for a stake, played at Boston recently between Mr. Irwin and H. Z. Wright, the former came off victorious, the score being: Irwin, 3; Wright, 3; drawn, 4. Mr. Wright overreached himself, as usual, by giving Mr. Irwin odds.

Mr. Reed quite unexpectedly arrived in New York on the 19th, and expects to remain several days, after which he will visit the Eastern cities and try the strength of the several resident players.—*Turf.*

The *Poultry Journal* of September 15 gives an excellent cut of Mr. L. M. Stearns, and says: "An extended sketch of Mr. Stearns must appear redundant. There is no more familiar name in checker literature in this country, and if there is a column that has not diagramed one or more of his beautiful conceptions, we do not know where it is published."

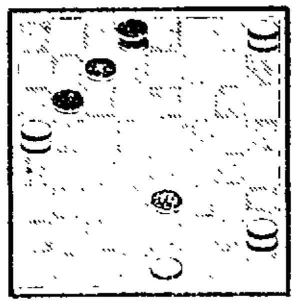
Among the really strong players of America, Charles F. Barker and J. T. Denvir, probably, show the greatest contrast with regard to style and time required to study a position. Barker is very tedious, while Denvir "sees what he does see" with the rapidity of lightning!—*N. Y. Clipper.*

Gould's Book of Match Games or one thousand Problem Book to any address for one dollar. We heartily recommend them to all grade of players.

POSITION NO. 72. — BY ZACH BROGAN.

WHO CAN SOLVE IT?

Black—6, 9, 23. King 2.



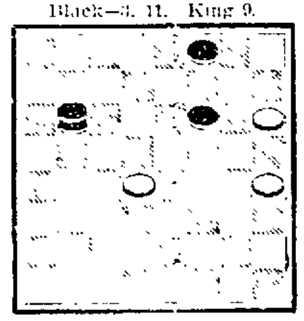
White—31. Kings 4, 13, 28.

White to move and win.

POSITION NO. 73—BY G. H. SLOCUM.

NEAT DON'T EXPRESS IT.

Black—3, 11. King 9.



White—12, 18, 20.

Black to move and win.

The Checker City of the West.

For the past week the Chicago Checker Club has been making a record for itself in the eyes of the checker world. Mr. Percy Bradt (the "boy phenomenon"), Mr. William Rees, of Emporia, Kan., and Mr. Irwin, of Boston, Mass., having made very creditable scores with the local players. The total scores made are as follows:

Hefter......6;	Irwin..........2;	Drawn......4
Hefter......0,	Rees..........1;	Drawn......4
Bradt.......2;	Irwin...........0;	Drawn......3
Bradt.......1;	Starkweather.1;	Drawn......1
Rees........1;	Starkweather.1;	Drawn......4
Denvir......3,	Rees............0;	Drawn......9

Mr. Irwin and Mr. Starkweather had several sittings, but we are unable to ascertain the exact score; although, at the close Mr. Starkweather was a few games in the lead. Mr. Rees and Mr. Irwin also had numerous encounters; only to close with "honors even."

It will be observed from the above that Mr. Hefter and Mr. Bradt did not play, although Percy was extremely anxious to have a set-to with the renowned Hefter. Hefter writes us: "I have been at the headquarters on numerous occasions and have been unable to meet Percy. If he stops over until Saturday he can find me at the club all afternoon and ready to play him. It was only after they left that I had found out Bradt did not play at all evenings." The above note, excepting the last paragraph, which came later, arrived ten minutes after Mr. Bradt and his son Percy had bid us good-by. If it had arrived fifteen minutes sooner we would have requested them to stay over, and feel satisfied they would, as they were disappointed at not meeting Mr. Hofter. Mr. Bradt stated to us that he waited at the club from one o'clock in the afternoon until six o'clock in the evening, with the expectation of meeting him, but was unsuccessful. We will refrain from giving our opinion on the subject, but desire to say that it is a pity that the two famous experts did not have an encounter. The opportunity may never present itself again. Both say they were anxious, and that Mr. Bradt, although he spent three days with us, the longest stay he ever made, left for home dissatisfied, is much to be regretted by the checker fraternity.

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 68.—BY MR. W. C. BELDEN.

Black — 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15. White—19, 20, 22, 21. King 6. | Black to move and draw.

7..11(1(a	18..23	10..14(c	23..26	27..23
6..2	9..5	5..9	2..7	6..2
14..17(2	13..27	14..18	26..31	32..28
22..13	5..1	9..6(3(d	7..16	Drawn.
15..18	27..32	18..23	31..27	
13..9(b	1..5	6..10	10..6	
		Variation 1		
8..11	22..17	23..27	19..3	27..32
6..9	18..23	17..14	17..22	3..8
14..18	9..13	10..17	21..19	W. wins.
		Variation 2.		
14..18	28..19	18..22	23..27	24..28
22..17	7..3	9..6	11..18	3..7
18..23	19..23	22..26	27..24	28..24
2..7	11..10	6..2	18..15	7..10
23..27	23..19	26..31	24..28	24..28
7..14	17..15	2..6	15..24	15..11
27..32	11..15	31..27	28..19	6..15
19..10	3..7	6..9	7..3	10..19
32..28	15..18	27..23	19..24	W. wins.
10..7	13..9	9..14	10..15	1st pos'n.
		Variation 3		
2..6	11..18	15..10	18..14	1..10
18..23	27..31	32..28	21..15	27..23
9..14	19..15	21..19	6..1	Drawn.
23..27	31..27	28..24	15..6	

(a) 11-18 allows white to win.
(b) 2-6 draws.
(c) Only line of play to draw.
(d) 9-14, 22-28, 11-24, 11-15 drawn.
(*) Only move to draw.

SOLUTION TO NO. 69—BY W. J. ZAHL.

Black—2, 19, 29. Kings 16, 21 | White to move
White—13, 27, 23. Kings 7, 11 | and B. to draw.

7..3(1.2	2..6	1..6	22..18	28..19
16..7	19..1	17..22	6..10	18..15
3..10	21..17	13..9	19..24	Drawn.
		Variation 1.		
11..8	10..15	6..7	16..12	31..26
3..11	2..7	15..12	11..15	18..15
8..24	16..12	7..2	12..16	26..23
21..17	7..3	12..16	15..22	16..11
13..9	12..16	2..6	16..12	23..19
17..14	3..8	16..12	2..26	15..10
9..6	16..12	6..9	12..16	19..16
14..10	8..3	12..16	26..31	11..15
6..2	12..16	9..14	15..18	Drawn.
		Variation 2.		
13..9	21..17	11..15	22..25	27..23
16..12	9..7	12..24	15..10	31..27
7..3(3	17..22	[illegible]	26..31	Drawn.
		Variation 3.		
7..10	11..15	15..24	18..21	20..17
21..17	2..6	14..10	27..31	24..20
9..5	10..1	27..23	23..18	16..19
12..16	17..14	0..27	18..14	Drawn.

GAME NO. [illegible]—SCOTTER.

[illegible]

11..15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14..18
23..19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6..2
9..14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19..21
22..17	[illegible]	[illegible]	1..6	d21..17
6..9	[illegible]	[illegible]	2..17	15..19
17..13	[illegible]	[illegible]	6..10	31..27
2..6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21..31
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2..7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31..13
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7..14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. wins.

(a) [illegible] this move original, [illegible] 3, 1888, I [illegible]

(b) If [illegible] make it interest [illegible]

(c) [illegible]

(d) [illegible] "feeling" for black [illegible] gave me [illegible]

A NEW TIME.

A thousand cares, and hopes, and fears
Our fathers knew not, touch our souls,
Thought's turbid current seaward rolls
Its stream of tears.

Not as of old time, facing free
In joyous robes, is knowledge drest;
But, by its own great load oppress,
Plods heavily

So grave we grow, we lose in part
The lithesome words and thoughts of old;
Delving too deep for hidden gold
We chill the heart.

Yet is spring round us everywhere,
Young lives expand, young thoughts are born,
From ruins of dead days outworn
The world grows fair.

—Louis Morris in The Universal Review.

Tunnel Across the Channel.

I was talking to a lady France fearer the other day on this very subject of the channel tunnel. "Such a dreadful thing as it would have been!" she said, her cheek almost blanching at the thought.

"For whom?" I asked.

"Why, for England, of course," she answered, with a stare.

"But why not for France as well?" said I. "Was there no danger to France from us?"

"Oh, I don't care about France. It doesn't matter. Fancy the danger it would have been. Imagine if the mouth of the tunnel were left unguarded, and a horde of Frenchmen came pouring in upon us!"

"But," said I, "what strikes me as curious, what always has seemed odd to me, is this: Why were the French not afraid of us? The danger of invasion from us to them was the same as from them to us." I must say I feel rather ashamed when I think of it—the funk we were in from the tunnel, and the seeming indifference with which (so far as I know) the French people acted. It is the same now in this war scare. France is laughing at us and asking, "What is the matter?" It is a pity England can't discover an English Gen. Boulanger to strut up and down, and wave his sword at France.—London Cor. Argonaut.

The House and the Inmates.

It is pestilent folly for a man to build an ugly house; a gloomy house; a frowning house; a house with few and attenuated windows. His children are to be reared in the structure he builds. His rest hours from the turmoil of business are to be spent there. The quality of the house is the gauge of the civilization of its occupant. The races which are practically houseless are the most wretched in the world. Dion Cassius' description of the ancient Caledonians is suggestive. They had no towns, no fields or houses; roamed on the wild and waterless mountains and deserts; hid in the mud for days together with only their heads out of water. The house makes the man—and woman. So impressed were the old Hindoos with this fact that they worshiped with magnificent rites Visvu Kaama, the "Carpenter of the Gods," and he built wooden structures of imposing character and of beautiful design, in which the flat roof has no place, but in which the gable is a curved line.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Hidden Death in Africa.

Central Africa is the finest hunting country in the world. Here are the elephant, the buffalo, the lion, the leopard, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the hyena, the eland, the zebra, and endless species of small deer and antelope. Then the whole country is covered with traps to catch these animals—deep pits, with a jagged stake rising up in the middle, the whole roofed over with turf and grass, so exactly like the forest bed that only the trained eye can detect their presence. I have found myself walking unconsciously on a narrow neck between two of these pits, when a couple of steps to either side would almost certainly have meant death. Snakes, too, and especially the hideous and deadly puff adder, may turn up at any moment, and in bathing, which one eagerly does at every pool, the sharpest lookout is scarcely a match for the diabolical craft of the crocodile.—"Tropical Africa."

Smiling Acquaintance.

"O, mamma," said a little boy of 4 years, rushing eagerly into the presence of his mother, "I've got acquainted with the little boy that's moved into the house next door!"

"Have you?" replied the mother. "You have been playing together, then?"

"No," replied the boy; "but there's a hole in the fence, and I smiled through it at him and he smiled back again; so we're acquainted, ain't we?"—Youth's Companion.

Only Wanted to See.

Kato and Arthur thought their parting unperceived, and were consequently much startled by the consciousness of a "presence near." Turning they discovered little Tommy, standing with his hands in his pockets, intently regarding them. "Well, Tommy," said his sister, in despair, "why do you act so?" "Oh, never mind," said he, soothingly, "I only want to see if you do it all right."—"S. H. D." in New York World.

In Jay Gould's Conservatory.

In the conservatory at Jay Gould's home, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, there are not fewer than 400 varieties of palms and tree ferns, besides a vast collection of smaller plants. The rose house, which is perhaps the most delightful part of the conservatory, is filled with the finest summer and winter roses to be found in the United States.—New York Evening World.

The Queen and Jewelry.

The story now going the rounds of the papers that Queen Victoria has a passion for pearls and buys them constantly is said to have no foundation in fact. The queen, it is said, never buys jewelry at all except when she wants some particular article for a birthday or a wedding present, and then she has no preference for pearls.

An Anticipated Struggle.

We see that a baby whale has been tossed on the Atlantic beach. There will doubtless be a great struggle among fashionable street women in that vicinity to see which will get the little curiosity to wear on her hat.—Kansas State Journal.

op of the List.

In the list of "trusts," the "barbers' trust," recently formed in New York, will certainly take a place at the head.—Norristown Herald.

I know nothing happier in conjugal life than an intimacy which does not stop at the fellowship of interests, or even of affections, but which is carried on to the province of thought.—Dupanloup.

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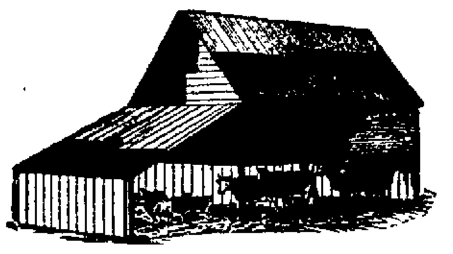

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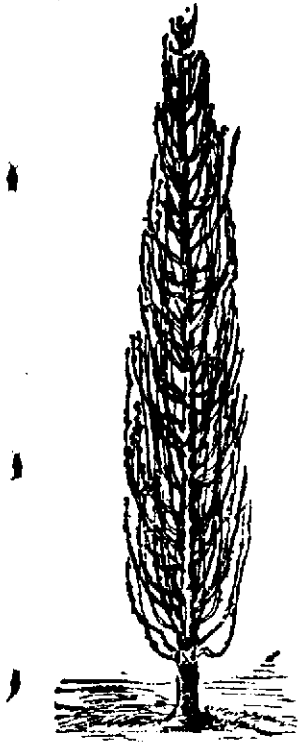
FARM AND GARDEN.

EVERY DAY LESSONS OF VALUE TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

An Important Point in Horticulture That Is Often Ignored in the Endeavor to Make Shapely Trees and Induce Uniform Growth of Vines.



A COLUMNAR PEAR TREE

Pruning is one of the most important operations connected with the management of trees, shrubs and vines We prune one part of a tree to reduce its vigor and to favor the growth of another and weaker plant. We prune a branch, or a shoot, to produce ramifications of these parts, and thus change or modify the forms of the whole. We prune to induce fruitfulness and to diminish it. We prune in the growing as well as in the dormant season, and finally we prune both the roots and branches. Thus we see that pruning is applied to all parts of a tree at all seasons, and to produce the most opposite results. How important, therefore, to know how to prune, what to prune and when to prune

A horticulturist in Country Gentleman calls attention to a fact often ignored, viz., that pinching back a growing shoot or pruning a growing branch weakens the same. This fact must be borne in mind when one is endeavoring to make a tree shapely or get a uniform growth of vine

In the Old World use is made of this principle in training fruit and other trees into various forms Some fruit trees are trained so as to make perfect trellists, flat as a pale fence; these are called espalier Others are erect, round and shoot up like Lombardy poplars, columnar trees Appended is an illustration of a columnar pear tree

To make this tree explains the horticulturist quoted from, the grower has to pinch back all the strong growing shoots toward the upper portion of the tree, as the season progresses, and any shoot that seems stronger than the rest, anywhere. In the fall and winter, when the finishing time for pruning arrives, the upper part of the tree is still severely pruned, as shown in the illustration

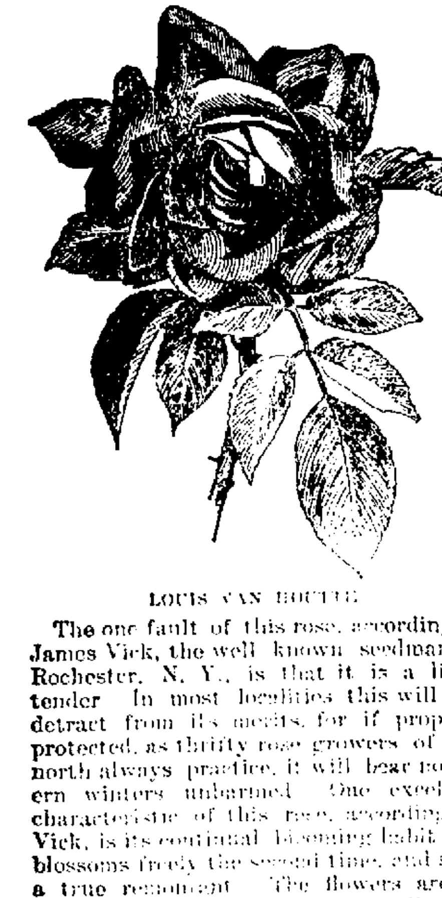
Attention has been called to this form of tree simply to illustrate the general principle that pruning or pinching back a strong shoot weakens it, and that the weaker ones profit by what to the strong ones has been denied In conclusion adds this horticultist If the shoots on a growing vine are all weakish at the bottom, and a few strong ones are pushing at the top we should pinch these strong ones back and take out the growing point soon after it starts, or as soon as it occurs to us that the lower branches need strengthening If it be an evergreen that we would thicken at the bottom, pinch out the growing points of the stronger branches but let alone the weaker ones. If it be a pear tree that we would train to any special form, keep back the stronger branches and let the weaker ones grow Only in this way can we get branches where we need them

Honey Plants.

All flowers, whether wild or cultivated, are visited by the industrious bee for honey and it is not easy to say from what species it derives the most of its sweets Orchards in full bloom are melodious with their hum, and later on the fields of buckwheat are extraordinarily attractive, so much so, indeed, that honey made principally from this plant is readily distinguished from that made earlier from fruit blossoms, white clover, etc., which is more highly esteemed on account of its finer color and quality.

Crimson Roses.

Numbered with desirable crimson roses is the Louis Van Houtte, which last summer endured so well the heat and dry weather At the English rose shows, where the varieties exhibited are judged by very strict rules, Louis Van Houtte occupied the twelfth place in a list of sixty varieties at the National Rose society's London exhibition last summer.



LOUIS VAN HOUTTE.

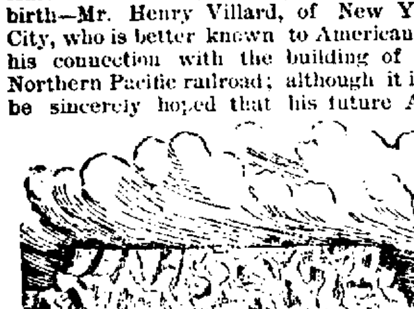
The one fault of this rose, according to James Vick, the well known seedman at Rochester, N. Y., is that it is a little tender In most localities this will not detract from its merits, for if properly protected, as thrifty rose growers of the north always practice, it will bear northern winters unharmed One excellent characteristic of this rose, according to Vick, is its continual blooming habit It blossoms freely the second time, and so is a true remontant The flowers are of medium size, semi-globular and full Our cut gives an idea of form though reduced in size The color is a crimson maroon, very rich and strong

Louis Van Houtte was introduced by the late Francois Lacharme, of Lyons, France, one of the most celebrated rose growers of our time Among other notable crimson varieties raised by him are Alfred Colomb, Anna de Diesbach, Charles Lefebvre, Hippolyte Jamain and Xavier Olibo The only rose of American origin, according to Vick, that will compare with Louis Van Houtte and the varieties above mentioned, in color and other valuable qualities, is Marshall P Wilder

THE ANTARCTIC.

What Is Known of It—Its History—Its Immense Ocean—Its Physical Characteristics—A Land of Far More Desolation and Ice Than the Arctic—Its Increasing Importance in the Light of the New Expedition—An American as Patron—The Antarctic Ocean—Its Indefinite Boundaries—An Almost Hypothetical Ocean—Its Barren Continent Almost Devoid of Animal and Plant Life—Its Colossal Icebergs and Glaciers.

Renewed interest has recently been awakened in civilized countries about the far-away Antarctic regions by the report, and the assured confirmation of the report, that an expedition would soon be sent into that country from Germany to explore and investigate some of its mysteries, both scientific and commercial. While the expedition goes from a German port, outfitted in a German way with German sailors and probably German scientists, yet the interest of America in it centers in the fact that one of its main projectors and patrons is an American citizen, although of German birth—Mr. Henry Villard, of New York City, who is better known to Americans in his connection with the building of the Northern Pacific railroad; although it is to be sincerely hoped that his future Antarctic expedition will fare better than his railroad. The very little that is known of that "under-end of the earth's axle-tree" also creates a peculiar interest in those adventurous spirits who love to hear of the marvelous, strange and radically different aspects from their own land. And surely the Antarctic is a land of polar marvels. Its icebergs rival those of the Arctic as those of the north rival the ice-gorges in our rivers when the spring-time breaks them up. Its continent, at the very few points where it has been touched, is so desolate and barren that the Arctic regions seem like one of the temperate zones compared with it. No human life has ever been found within its boundaries, and but little of any other kind. Its few fields are ceaselessly covered with snow, while those of the Arctic are rid of this during their short, sharp summer of a few comparatively warm months.

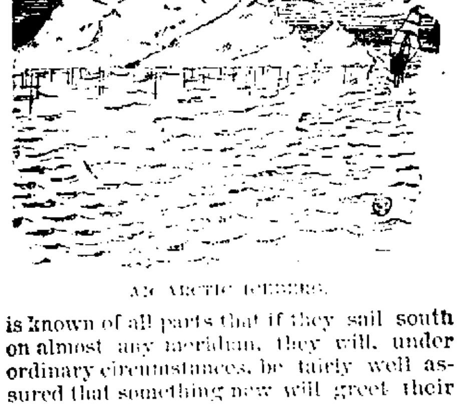


AN ANTARCTIC ICEBERG.

The most distinguishing physical characteristic of both polar ends of our earth is their great bodies of water, or the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. The former is quite well defined—that is clearly fenced off from the other oceans—while the latter is so indefinite in its boundaries that it really encroaches on no less than three other great bodies of water—the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Indian Oceans—or it would really have no special existence at all. In fact, some geographers disagree as to its boundaries. A few speak of it as bounded by the Antarctic circle of 66 degrees 33 minutes south; which would make it the only ocean in the world without a shore line at any point of its boundary, a curious anomaly indeed and an equivalent of which could be formed in taking a point somewhere in the map of the great PacificOcean and with a pair of dividers describing a circle of say five hundred miles in diameter and calling the enclosed space the —— Ocean. In short, the South Pole is such a point, and with a radius equal to 23½ degrees a circle has been described which encloses the so-called, alleged Antarctic Ocean, or really the southernmost parts of the three great oceans named. The most commonly accepted boundary, however, is to divide the northern limit into three straight lines—the first, between Cape Horn in South America and Cape of Good Hope (really Capo Agulhas) in Africa; the second; between Cape Agulhas and the southern point of the Auckland Islands as an appendage of New Zealand; and the third, between the south extremity of the Auckland Islands and Capo Horn. In either case we have the curious spectacle of an ocean without a shore-line, and at only points thousands of miles apart can be heard that sullen roar of surf along the beach that all have naturally associated with an ocean's boundary since their earliest childhood.

It will be, beyond all doubt, news to half of those who have sailed around "the Horn" to know that they were within the Antarctic Ocean once, if only for a day or two, and that they are entitled to all the privilges, if there are any, of calling themselves polar travelers. I have dwelt somewhat extensively upon the semi-mythical boundaries of this somewhat hypothetical ocean, as it is on its waters that the proposed expedition is to conduct its explorations and research, and as the results may be a little bit indefinite —the same as polar results in general—it may be well to clear up as many foggy points as possible in the beginning of our story.

Just what part of the Antarctic Ocean is to be invaded has not yet been determined upon according to the latest news, but so little is known of all parts that if they sail south on almost any meridian, they will, under ordinary circumstances, be fairly well assured that something new will greet their efforts.



AN ARCTIC ICEBERG.

A number of islands and island groups and broken coast lines of continents are more or less known to exist within the Antarctic Ocean. The most northerly isles which it contains are the New Georgia group, described by the famous navigator Captain Cook, in one of his voyages of discovery. Even in the summer months it presented to him immense perpendicular cliffs of ice hundreds of feet in thickness and valleys covered with everlasting snow, whose depth could only be conjectured, but which must have been enormous. It lies in the mouth of the [illegible], and something of the [illegible] of the Antarctic over the [illegible] conjectured, when the [illegible] this group is considered [illegible] away from the South pole.

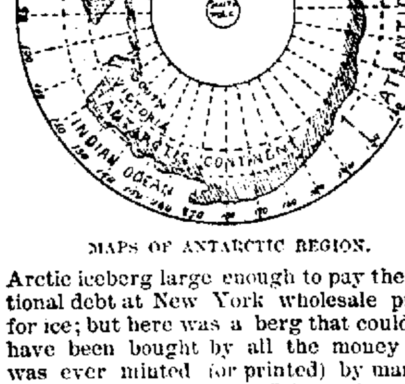
There is a [illegible] so desolate so far away from the [illegible] of the earth.

In the south of the Indian Ocean is Kerguelen's Land, better known to those who have read much about it as "The Island of Desolation," and always called by the sailors visiting it to seal as "Desolation," a name which sufficiently describes it. Besides the New Georgian group and Kerguelen's Land, there is Sandwich Land, New South Shetlands, New Orkneys, Enderby's Land, Graham's Land, Balleny, Sabrina, Victoria Land and a few others. All these lands, taken as a whole, bear an exceedingly small proportion indeed to the dimensions of a body of water which embraces nearly half the latitudes and all the longitudes of the southern half of the globe, exceeding the corresponding ocean to the northward—the Arctic—as a glance at any map or atlas will show, by nearly half of the continents of Asia and North America and the whole of Europe.

Some few of these lands, bleak as they are, are accessible at all seasons, and these have some commercial importance in their whale fisheries, seals and sea-elephant catches. Many of these animals, unprotected by any efficient laws, have long since been exterminated, and the lands that knew them once are, if possible, more desolate than ever. On some few of these widely-scattered points in the Antarctic penguins are found and a few gulls and petrels skim the air, but bird-life is not plentiful in even numbers, while it is very barren in varieties and species. And so with its plants, and especially its flowering plants, which are so well calculated to cheer and enliven a desolate land, if it can be done. It is a singular fact that while there are 762 kinds of flowers in the Arctic regions, within the Antarctic circle a flowering plant has never yet been found. Every thing is against flowering plant life at the austral end of the earth's axle-tree.

As we have already seen, there are few tracts of land of great extent in that region, and it is only well inland on large land areas where such flowers flourish the best in the Arctic, where they can absorb some of the little heat that is coming down, without being chilled to death by contiguous ice fields. Dr. Joseph Hooker mentions it as a rare property of one of the gramineæ (the grasses), *Trisetum Subspicatum*, that it is the only polar species known which is equally an inhabitant of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. And now a word as to the ice and icebergs in the two opposite ends of the earth, and from what I have already said you will have inferred that the Antarctic greatly predominates in [illegible] quantity. What the ratio of preponderance is no one can possibly know, but guesses have been made which range from ten to one hundred times as much. There is a great deal of difference in shape between the Arctic and Antarctic icebergs. The former, being comparatively small, have towering pinnacles, cloud-capped towers and rounded domes, always reaching the sea from some central point by narrow fjords flanked by flying buttresses of glistening ice. The latter, from their enormous extent, are flat-topped and square looking, just as they come from the glacier off the land.

Some of the largest Antarctic icebergs are found between the Falkland islands and the Cape of Good Hope. It was reported that in 1845 an iceberg was drifting in about 42 degrees south, 24 degrees west for several months, and during this time was seen by many ships. It was three hundred feet high, sixty miles long and forty miles wide, of a curved shape like a crescent. Its two horns enclosed a bay estimated to be forty miles across. Into this icy bay a large ship, the Guiding Star, loaded with emigrants, ran for safety from a storm, and was lost in the treacherous harbor. Dr. Hayes said that he saw a single Arctic iceberg large enough to pay the National debt at New York wholesale prices for ice; but here was a berg that could not have been bought by all the money that was ever minted (or printed) by man, allowing ninety per cent. off for cash.



MAPS OF ANTARCTIC REGION.

The history of the Antarctic regions is one of peculiar interest, although not near so well known to the people of the United States as that region clustering around the north pole. The discoveries toward the south pole did not arise out of the same necessity that occasioned those in the Arctic. Here the struggles to get around the northern ends of the Eastern and Western hemispheres to reach the supposed fabulous wealth of India and China threw in expedition after expedition to fight the frozen zone, until to-day the Arctic monopolizes nine-tenths the history of the Polar regions, while, on the southern course to those countries, the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn were readily passed, and the icy dangers of the Antarctic did not have to be met as in the northern struggle.

It appears that among Southern navigators of that time there arose in some way a story that there was some sort of land clustered around the Southern pole, and in 1567 Lope de Garcia de Castro sent his nephew, Alvaro Mendana, in search of the "Terra Australis Incognita," the expedition sailing from Callao, Peru. This was the first Antarctic expedition of which we have any record, and I can find in no place a statement of what it accomplished.

The first ship to cross the Antarctic circle was the Good News, of only 150 tons burden, commanded by (afterwards) Admiral Jacob Mahu, of the Dutch navy. The Good News sailed from Rotterdam, and crossed the Antarctic circle in June, [illegible].

The next most interesting expeditions were those of the Erebus and Terror (1839-43), under Sir James Ross, and later the United States Exploring Expedition under Lieutenant (afterwards Admiral) Wilkes, both expeditions discovering continents. Ross sailed for [illegible] miles along the front of a glacier or precipice of ice estimated to be 1,000 feet thick, and extending back into the continent beyond the reach of eye.

The scientific head of the present expedition is Dr. Neumayer, of the Marine Observatory at Hamburg, a most noted meteorologist of Europe. It is said that he urges the necessity of this exploration for its important bearings on geology and paleontology. He [illegible] that it will show that the south pole was a center of dispersion of animals and plants for the Southern hemisphere, as the north pole is believed to have been for the northern. The Imperial Government of Germany has been asked to [illegible] the expenses, and Emperor William [illegible] a favorable response, having referred the matter to a committee of [illegible]. It is undoubtedly assured of [illegible].

It seems a little [illegible] that it should sail in the fall of the year just as the winter is coming on, but it should be remembered that our autumn with the winter just in sight is the spring with the summer just coming on for the southern hemisphere.

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GUNS REVOLVERS. Send stamp for price list to JOHNSTON & SON, Pittsburg, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Prevents Dandruff and hair falling
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

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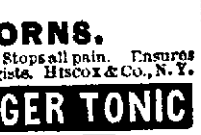
KNOW THYSELF.
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.
Cut this out. You may never see it again.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.



PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Drgguists.

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MEMORY
DISCOVERY.
Any book learned in one reading.
Mind Wandering Cured.
Speaking Without Notes.
Wholly Unlike Artificial Systems
Piracy Condemned by the Supreme Court.
[illegible]
[illegible] New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
MY STORY OF THE WAR
By Mary A. Livermore
Her own narrative of "Four Years' Personal Experience as Field and Hospital Nurse." [illegible] Steel-Plates, and [illegible] Battle-Flags [illegible] $1.00 to [illegible]
A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

Hurrah Smokers!
If you want a good Cigar call for
Phil. Blumenschein's
Brands of Cigars
They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.
Store room and factory corner of Main and Erie streets, up stairs. Retail store in Hotel Conrad.
WEST MAIN STREET,
MASSILLON, OHIO

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ
Have in stock the largest line of
PIECE GOODS
Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,
C. L. BIETZ,
Will conduct the cutting department.

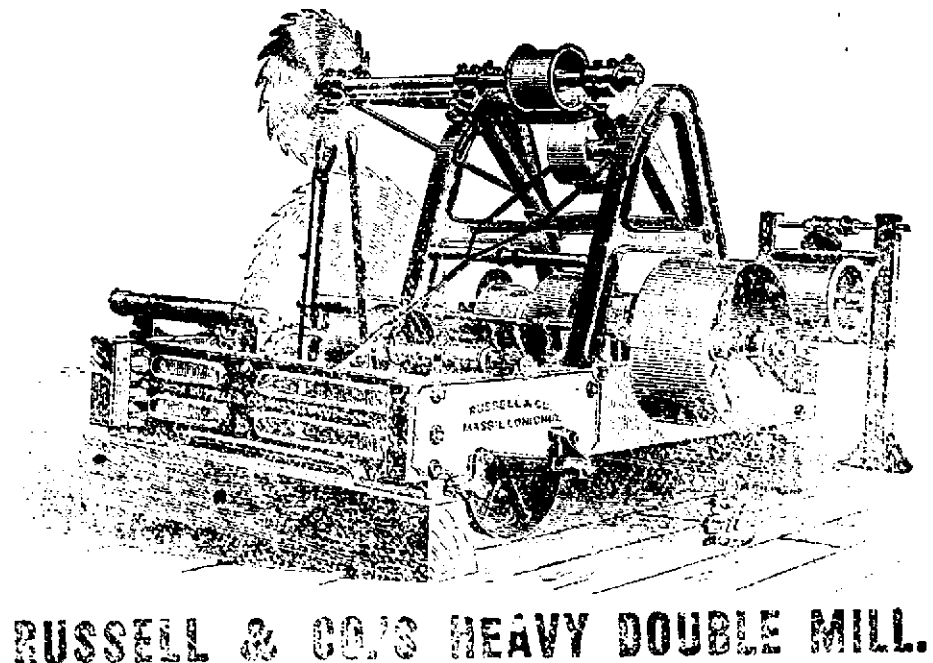
BRINKERHOFF SYSTEM
—OF—
RECTAL TREATMENT.
POLYPUS PRURITUS AND DIARRHŒA, PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE AND RECTAL ULCERATIONS
Cured without use of knife erasure or cautery. No anæsthetics
Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. The most serious of all rectal maladies is ulcerations. Symptoms: Soreness in lower portion of back; mucous, matter or bloody discharges; frequent urination; itching and moisture about the anus; constipation, followed as disease progress, by diarrhoea; in females vaginal leucorrhea, caused by sympathetic nerve influence; gradual decline and in time general prostration; anæmia, caused by absorption of impure and poisonous secretions from ulcer. Consumption now claims another victim where Rectal Ulceration was the cause.
DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows; Massillon, Hotel Conrad, Second Thursday in each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month.
☞ Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamphlet, free. Refer to Exchange Bank; Parmalie & Sarkents, Merchants; Hon. T. G. Loomis, Lodi, O. As we devote our time to the treatment of these diseases, we claim superiority in instruments and practice.
DR A. E. ELLIOTT, Lodi O.

[illegible]CESS—Four printing houses and three binderies booming to turn out books.
THE LIFE OF GEN. HARRISON BY THE AUTHOR OF BEN HUR.
This eminent author, statesman, [illegible] life-long friend of Gen. Harrison, has written the only authorized book [illegible] "No man living more competent."—Ex-Gov. Porter, of Indiana. [illegible]—Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds. "It should have a wide circulation."—Hon. John Sherman. "Worthy its famous author."—Hon. Geo. F. Hoar. "An inspiration and a [illegible]."—Hon. J. J. Ingalls. "A graphic description of a distinguished career."—J. B. Foraker. [illegible] Millions will want the book. Great chance for agents.
HUBBARD BROS., Chicago, Ill.

New Lumber Yard!
MANUFACTURERS OF
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
—AND—
MOULDINGS.
Inside work for Carpenters a Specialty.
We Employ the Finest Scroll Sawyer in Ohio.
Conrad, Dangler & Brown,

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES—WARTHORST & CO.

Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



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The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.
Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills
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THE STURTEVANT LUMBER CO.,
The one Lumber Firm of Ohio that is free to sell to Carpenters and Consumers
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

THE STURTEVANT LUMBER CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
N. B. Wholesale Prices on Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

CHAPMAN

Work at our mines is steady, and the prospects are very flattering

Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas buried their infant son last Tuesday

Jno. Evans has gone to take charge of the Star coal mine near Wadsworth

A K. of P. lodge is about to be organized at North Lawrence with perhaps a dozen from this place

Mr and Mrs Benjamin Watkins have returned home after a week's sojourn at the Pittsburg centennial

A break in some part of the machinery at our brick works caused several idle days, but everything is again all right.

Don't forget the Thomas W Davis lecture on Thursday evening of next week, in the interest of the labor organization

A McKinley club was organized last Tuesday evening with James Archbald as president, with good prospects of reaching seventy five members

THE INDEPENDENT was the first to inform the "Hill" of the death of Thomas A. Leahy. Mr Leahy was [illegible] of the old veteran coal miners of this valley and being a well read man was always placed in the front ranks in [illegible] the miners' cause having held responsible positions in miners' organizations of olden times and was considered [illegible] their wisest counsellors

◆

DALTON

Will Sevell who is at [illegible] at Wooster, was at [illegible]

Mrs. Lovina S[illegible] of [illegible] Bay, visited with J M [illegible] Saturday

Rev A. C Rat[illegible], who [illegible] of the M. E. Church [illegible] the past three years will go to [illegible]

Mrs Lou Fo[illegible]hart returned on [illegible]day from an extended visit to [illegible] Mrs Cora B[illegible] [illegible] returned home with her, on a visit to friends here for a month

Mr John Mclaughlin general manager of the Hostetter Coke Company of Pittsburg, was here this week, the object of his visit being to secure the right of way through a farm in Pennsylvania owned by Mr J M [illegible] of this place

Burglars were around again on Monday night They broke a pane of glass at L C Davis' shoe store and took four shoes—odd ones placed in the window as samples A window was also broken in at J S Dague & Co's drug store, but nothing was taken.

◆

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Mrs. Sallie Zorger, of Canton visited friends here Sunday

Paul Houriet moved to Massillon last Tuesday

Miss Nettie Miller is visiting friends in Akron

All the schools in this township are in session.

Miss Clara Ralston has returned to Dayton

F Y. Erb & Co are making oceans of cider at their new double cider mill west of town

William Ickes has purchased the Hackett lot, on which he intends to build in the spring

The pumps at the new mine on David Hemperly's farm were pulled out this week and the mine allowed to fill up, owing to the inability of the company to secure the right of way for a switch to the mine.

◆

ELTON.

Mr John Kouth, of Canton, spent Sunday at Elton

Miss Mary Kouth has gone to Virginia to visit friends

Burglars tried to break into the house of John Boughman, last week

The excursion to Columbus Tuesday will take a number of our people

Mr K. W. Klingel and wife attended the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs Kerr, in Holmes county, last week

Last Saturday about eighty five of the friends of Mr Isaac Shilling met to help him celebrate the anniversary of the day he discovered America After a very pleasant day they departed, hoping that he may enjoy many and happy returns of the same

The people were [illegible] to learn that on Wednesday the body of Cyrus Brenninger was found hanging in a woods near his home He has been paralyzed on one side for a number of years, depriving him of his voice, also and it is supposed that his spirits had become depressed and led to the sad act He received [illegible] dollars from his father [illegible] years ago

◆

CANAL FULTON

Mrs. B[illegible] and Mrs [illegible] W[illegible] were the [illegible] Akron, on W[illegible]

The country [illegible] relatives [illegible]

Rev. Father [illegible] United States [illegible] son a visit [illegible] expected home [illegible]

Albie May Gan[illegible] eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs. Wm Gan[illegible]ther, died at the home of her parents on High street, Saturday, aged four She died of diphtheria

BLAINE'S BLAST

AT THE REPUBLICAN MEETING OF THE MICHIGANDERS.

Eight Thousand Hearers in the Detroit Rink—Pension Vetos the Burden of His Speech—His Reference to Andrew Jackson as a Great Leader of Democracy—General Alger Presided.

DETROIT MICH, October 4.—Mr. Blaine spoke twenty three minutes yesterday afternoon in the Detroit Rink, to an audience estimated at 8,000 All the railroads ran special excursion trains for the occasion the cheap rates and the fame of the orator contributing to augment the crowd [illegible] ladies were present. There was the usual campaign hurrah, but the meeting was not an exclusive partisan one, as was evidenced by the quite general applause which followed Mr Blaine's reference to Andrew Jackson as a great leader of Democracy, and which occasionally greeted the name of Mr Cleveland Upon being introduced by the Chairman, Gen. Alger, Mr Blaine said

[illegible]

For despite the Hon Don Dickinson, a New Englander may still venture to call a citizen of Michigan his fellow citizen It was said, at the [illegible] of our government, that the [illegible] power was an anomaly in [illegible] In their effort for the preservation of constitutional liberty, when framing the great document which they [illegible] our ancestors were compelled to [illegible] from England [illegible]

[illegible] Jefferson [illegible] made use of it once [illegible] Adams never [illegible] sixty [illegible]

[illegible] up to March 4, 1885 when the present President of the United States was inaugurated the veto power of the Government had been used about seventy five times, that is from 1789 to 1885—one hundred years lacking four Now Mr Cleveland, (applause) in three years and a half has used the veto over 300 times ("Hear Hear" and applause) Or half that New York day before yesterday [illegible] many times since then I do not know (Derisive laughter and applause) Of those vetoes 206 have been to prevent paying pensions of four dollars a month and a few I believe, of twelve dollars a month, to worn down and starving soldiers of the United States (Loud applause) He is the first President of the United States who ever vetoed a bill for the relief of a soldier who had exposed his body on the field of battle to bullets and shells of the enemy in defense of his country I wish I had those veto messages here and had time to read them to you They have all been issued in pamphlet and, as affording a succinct expression of the difference between the Republican and Democratic parties of to day, I commend them to you as [illegible] of the best in print

Now mark you this There was not any single instance [illegible] to whom the pension [illegible] not been a soldier of the [illegible] There was not a [illegible] fact that the [illegible] by the provisions [illegible] needed [illegible] case [illegible] Cleveland [illegible] though the [illegible] the dec[illegible] of [illegible] or Pens[illegible] pensions [illegible] know [illegible] tion of [illegible] law [illegible] can [illegible] to reach [illegible] alizing [illegible] tions, and [illegible] President [illegible] Senate, [illegible] Democratic House, and every [illegible] been passed [illegible] Democratic House It would [illegible] than that [illegible] meet, [illegible] the President [illegible] then [illegible] think, a [illegible] one. (I wish I [illegible]) which the [illegible] neuralgia, to allay the pains of which he was in the habit of taking opiates, was found dead in his bed, and the question was whether he died from the pain or from an overdose of the opiate he had taken, and if from the latter, whether the dose **was taken innocently or with the intention of suicide. Mr. Cleveland, in his veto message, said it would be a very bad President to grant the widow and children of that man a pension, because, of course, you know a case of that kind might be so often repeated, where a man would have a desperate neuralgia, would take too much of an opiate, and would some morning be found dead With all due respect to the President, it carried my mind back to boyhood days, when I attended the theater oftener than I do now, and when I heard the old play of Paul Pry As you may remember, the professional philanthropist in that play refused to contribute anything upon the subscription paper for the relief of the widow of a bricklayer who had fallen from the top of a high house on which he had been working, because, as the Philanthropist said (and I think he was in some respects the prototype of the veto.) "If you relieve the widow and child of that bricklayer, you will have all sorts of people falling from all sorts of houses" [Great merriment and good humor] I am not going to dwell upon that subject and only introduce it to place visa vis with another, and that other is the great surplus in the treasury of the United States, a part of which might have gone to that poor man without endangering the stability of the government [Laughter] That surplus which the President has been accumulating with great industry for nearly or more than a year and a half refusing to apply it to a reduction of the public debt that surplus in which he has such great danger to the public He has sought or his Secretary of the Treasury has sought to ameliorate the danger by giving more than $60,000,000 of it as a loan, without interest, to some national banks scattered over the country Bear in mind—your money and mine the money of every citizen of the United States to the amount of more than $60,000,000 is loaned without a penny of interest to certain national banks of this country

[illegible] I contend although I have not time at present to go into that [illegible] substantial right under the law.

[illegible] $60,000,000 is secured to the Government [illegible] the men who borrow it deposit[illegible] bonds of the United States They are [illegible] to collect the interest on the coupons of these bonds and to retain this money without paying a penny of interest on it Allowing it to be worth five per cent and I do not think you can get much of it less from those bankers There is [illegible] of dollars a gratuity, given away by the Secretary of the Treasury Did you my friend, get any of it? Did any of you? Suppose that you had $10,000 of Government bonds and that you wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury that you would like to have him loan you $10,000 without interest to have him take your bonds and keep them for you and to send the coupons [illegible] when due I do not know of any more profitable business in the world for any one than that of having the Government loan him money on which he pays no interest while he collects all interest he can get from the use of that money and puts it in his pocket Why, any fellow can get rich in that way (General merriment)

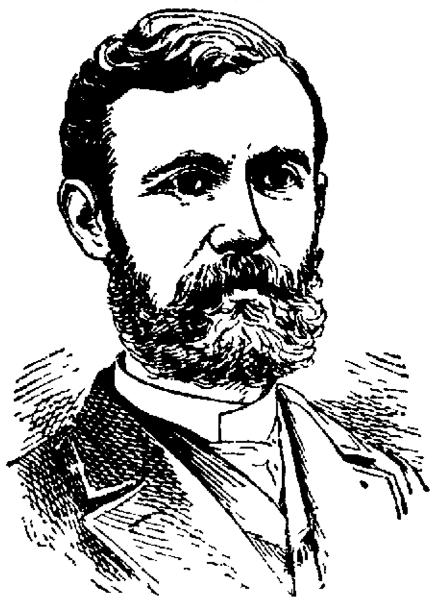
I read this morning that the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Mr Calvin Brice a very bright sharp and quick man has a million of this money in his bank Well that is worth $30,000 a year Why if anything would tempt a man to be Chairman of the Democratic National Committee I think that $30,000 a year would be no small temptation (Laughter) When there was danger last year and the year before of a stringency in the money market and so little circulation, there was a movement made in Congress to allow the existing national banks to circulate on the bonds they deposited up to par instead of their being confined to 90 as they now are by law On every $10,000 of government bonds as you all know, the bank circulates only $9,000 of bills But the Democrats pounded it down and defeated it and yet in this distribution of the sixty odd millions of dollars, Secretary Fairchild and President Cleveland (both answerable alike—President Cleveland primarily) have allowed 110 instead of the national banks 90 That is if you would bring $10,000 of government bonds to the treasury the bank would get $11,000 in money Now I have known something about the government of the United States, have had some little to do with it, and I say that if at any time within the last twenty years, that which has been done, had been done by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury, the Democrats in the House would have tried to impeach him for it I repeat it I do not say that I would vote to impeach Mr Fairchild, that is another question but I say if any secretary, since Salmon P Chase was first appointed by Lincoln, had done that with sixty odd millions of the public money, the Democratic House, (if the Democrats had a majority there at the time) would have moved his impeachment. If that money had been used to reduce the public debt by buying the bonds of the Government, you and I and every citizen of the United States now living or yet to live, would have had the advantage of it I have found, by a rough calculation, that if the claims of those two hundred and six pensioners had not been stopped by President Cleveland's vetoes of that most equitable relief to those poor sick and sometimes starving families of heroes, who bared their breasts for our country and mine had been given, and if each of their pensions had run for [illegible] years the total expenditure for them throughout that period would not have amounted to one sixth part of the money which the favorites of the treasury are making in interest on the money that is loaned out by the treasury (Applause) I do not wish to characterize this act any further, its description is its characterization I wish to do no more than state the facts and I challenge any man to deny their correctness in [illegible] letter The President of the United States has now to answer before the people and the people of Michigan, and the people of Maine who [illegible] to [illegible] in this great national contest, have to decide whether the surplus Money of the United States had not better go for the relief of the poor, the loyal the suffering and the starving among the Union soldiers, than to the rich Democratic bankers in Wall street, who feed and fatten upon your money and mine (Applause)

Speeches were also made by General Adam E. King, of Maryland, and W. C. Doane, of Pennsylvania

Convicted of Manslaughter.

BOSTON, MASS, October 4 —Phillipine and Trofan yesterday were found guilty of manslaughter in the murder of Mrs. Howes on the Tobique river. The jury was out twenty-four hours

DANIEL J. RYAN.



HON DANIEL J RYAN

Hon Daniel J. Ryan, the Republican candidate for secretary of state, is the same gentleman who introduced and pushed to its passage the law providing for the arbitration of disputes between laborers and their employers He has ever been a steadfast friend of the laboring man as all his public and private acts attest While in the halls of legislation he always advocated every measure in the interest of laboring men and has been one of the most progressive advocates of the rights of labor that we have ever had in Ohio Laboring men will not forget this

Sound and Sensible.

In responding to the toast, "The Private Soldier," at Toledo, General Sherman said among other things "I flatter no man, but I say that the man who did his work best, to him the highest honor is due, whether he be private or colonel. The private soldier in the late struggle did his duty well and a generous and enriched country should see that he is well cared for in his declining years Nothing short of this would be just and the great majority of our people love justice and will be satisfied with nothing less."

[illegible] They Shot

[illegible] soldiers and sailors of New York city have formed themselves into a Harrison and Morton brigade and have [illegible] reasons for so doing the following very terse [illegible] put resolutions

We [illegible] the [illegible] of the Republican National [illegible]

We [illegible] President Cleveland for vetoing soldiers' and sailors' pension bills

For [illegible] captured [illegible]

For buying blankets from England for [illegible] soldiers with the money of the American people

For wanting to give our American fishing rights up to Canada

For his free trade Mills bill

For having his cabinet and chief advisers composed of rebel generals colonels and members of the Cobden club in England, who built the ship 999, or Alabama to destroy our ships on the high seas

We vote against him because England wants him elected

For wishing to negotiate a treaty with England to capture and return to her all political refugees

For awarding government contract for dredging ship canals to an English syndicate for the sum of $1,200,000

For his methods of civil service reform

For letting the brave substitute, who went to the front for him, die in the poorhouse when owing him over $100

Because he solemnly said that it was wrong and dangerous to elect a president for a second term

Because he said that a public office was a public trust and we think the public better not trust him any further

FULL WEIGHT
PURE
DR PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century It is used by the United States Government Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum Sold only in cans,
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO
NEW YORK CHICAGO ST LOUIS

Tutt's Pills

The dyspeptic, the debilitated, whether from excess of work of mind or body, drink or exposure in

Malarial Regions,

will find Tutt's Pills the most genial restorative ever offered the suffering invalid.

Try Them Fairly.

A vigorous body, pure blood, strong nerves and a cheerful mind will result.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

Blood Poison Disease of Kidneys Bladder and other organs, Weaknesses Nervous Debility Lost Manhood results of Errors in Youth promptly and permanently cured. Consultation and treatment personal or free by mail. Address DR. GRINDLE, 171 W. 12th St., New York

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THE JEWELER,
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WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND SILVERWARE,
GOLD AND SILVER HEADED UMBRELLAS AND CANES.
Call and get the Low Prices on these Goods.
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If You Are Sick

With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety exposure or malaria the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases Remove the CAUSE with that great Nerve Tonic and the RESULT will disappear

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS L BOWEN Springfield Mass, writes —"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic In my case a single bottle wrought a great change My nervousness entirely disappeared and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated I tell my friends if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists $1 six for $5 Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO Burlington Vt

For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

Diamond Dyes

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other

A Dress Dyed
A Coat Colored
Garments Renewed } FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

Unequalled for all Fancy and Art Work.

At druggists and Merchants Dye Book free

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

We accidently overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday

Jones—Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?

Smith—How can I? You know that I am a martyr to catarrh.

J—Do as I did I had the disease in its worst form but I am well now

S—What did you do for it?

J—I used Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy It cured me and it will cure you

S—I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it

J—Do so You'll find it at all the drug stores in town

Excursion to Columbus and Cincinnati, Via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold at exceptionally low rates on October 10th 13th and 18th, to Columbus and Cincinnati from points between New Galilee and London, Ohio, inclusive for the centennial exposition good returning five days from date of sale The pyrotechnical exhibition of "The Days of Pompeii," at Columbus, and the spectacle "Fall of Babylon," at Cincinnati, are attracting thousands For rates of fare see bills and for further information call on agent of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

E. Feuchtinger,
TEACHER OF
Piano, Harmony & History of Music.
Call at 39 West Main Street.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of October A. D., 1888, the undersigned trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Massillon Ohio, filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Stark county Ohio praying for the authority and order of said court to encumber by mortgage in a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars the following described real estate of said religious society the title and control of which is in said petitioners to wit Being a part of lot number one hundred and eighty eight (188) of the City of Massillon, according to the original map or plat of said city, and now known as a part of lot number two hundred and thirty seven (237) of the City of Massillon according to the recent renumbering of lots in said city and bounded as follows Beginning at a point on the north line of North street distant westerly thereon eighty five feet from the point of intersection of said north line of North street with the west line of Prospect street thence running northwardly parallel with the west line of Prospect street one hundred and seventy feet more or less to an alley thence westwardly with said alley fifty feet thence southwardly one hundred and seventy feet more or less to North street thence eastwardly with the north line of North street fifty feet to the place of beginning (being the lot on which the parsonage of said society now stands) and for an order to apply the money obtained by said mortgage to the completion of the church edifice of said society

Said petition will be for hearing at the October term 1888 of said court after four weeks publication of this notice

JAS. A. HY[illegible]	ALEX J HUMBE[illegible]
R W MCCAUGHEY	JOSEPH K MILLAN
F B [illegible]	[illegible] MILLER
C. P ALTMAN	JOSEPH COLES
S. E. WELT	SAMUEL P[illegible]AN

Trustees

Dated October 2d 1888

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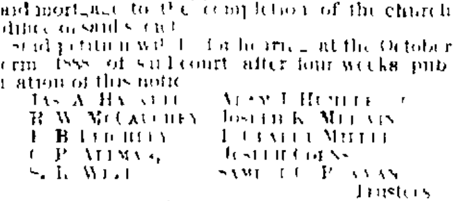

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I named your Range twice a week and you have the finest polished stove in the world For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers.
and Dullman Bros F Edward Snyder, and A J Wenham's Sons, Jobbing Agents

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